# THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

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## THE KAISER DOOMED.

Alarming Reports of Emperor Frederick's Condition.

Little Reliance Placed on Temporary Improvement.

Private Dispatches Less Encouraging than Official.

The Empress Calls on French Doctors for Advice.

**A Fatal Termination Expected.**

NEW YORK, April 18.—The Times' copyrighted cable from London says reports of improvement in the Kaiser's condition are not regarded here as important. The opinion is settled that he will not live out the week. It was stated during the day that Prince of Wales had a Berlin telegram, saying that a fatal termination was looked for at any hour, but there has been no confirmation of this.

**The Emperor's Condition.**

BERLIN, 9 a. m., April 18.—The improvement in the condition of the emperor continued yesterday evening, although his fever increased a little.

10 a. m.—The emperor had a generally good night. His sleep was somewhat interrupted by coughing. The fever has not yet disappeared.

PARIS, April 18.—The Gaulois says that at the request of Empress Victoria the French doctors Pean and Fauine and the English doctor Evans will proceed to Charlottenburg to examine the emperor.

LONDON, April 18.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company from Berlin timed 4 p. m., says the condition of the emperor is less satisfactory. It is reported that blood poisoning has supervened and that his temperature has increased. The hopeful feeling of the morning has been replaced by a feeling of hopelessness.

BERLIN, 11:20 a. m., April 18.—The condition of the emperor is almost the same as it was yesterday. The physicians held a consultation this morning. Bismarck visited the emperor at 10 o'clock. The crown prince went at Berlin last night. This morning he reviewed the troops in Tempelhoferfield. He was enthusiastically greeted in Unter den Linden where the troops defiled.

BERLIN, April 18 1:28 p. m.—The consultation held by the physicians this morning showed that the emperor's condition was less satisfactory than yesterday, but better than last evening. Fever, weakness and quickened respiration continue. Physicians are now holding a consultation.

1:30 p. m.—According to trustworthy information the gravest fears are entertained of a speedy fatal ending of the emperor's disease. It is apprehended from his present condition that death will ensue within a week.

BERLIN, April 19, 2:50 p. m.—It is understood the doctors, at their consultation this morning, agreed that the condition of the emperor had become more favorable during the night. To-day his fever has diminished and his general condition is better. It is deemed necessary that he remain in bed.

LONDON, April 19.—The following dispatch has been received by the Exchange Telegraph company: "Berlin, 2:30 p. m. The condition of the emperor is less favorable. He is losing strength, and the general belief in his approaching death is gaining ground."

LONDON, April 19.—A dispatch from Berlin timed noon states that the emperor had not arisen at that time. He slept only forty-five minutes during the night. He is very weak, but his fever has slightly abated.

BERLIN, April 19.—The emperor did not leave bed to-day, and accounts current of his sufferings are distressing. He perseveres in transacting business and does not cease writing.

LONDON, April 19.—A dispatch from Berlin to the Times says: At midnight the emperor's temperature was high, but owing to the immense discharge through the cawula the patient was much better.

**Fine Horses Burned.**

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18.—Fire at Palo Alto last night burned a portion of the stables of Senator Leland Stanford. The loss will reach at least two hundred thousand dollars.

Later details go to show that the fire on the farm of Senator Stanford was incendiary. A very few minutes before the flames were discovered in a shed the watchman made his usual rounds, and found everything in proper order. He had no reached his room before it was discovered, and almost before the stable men could be roused the one-story wooden sheds were blazing fiercely. Every person on the farm at once made efforts to liberate the valuable racers, but the heat drove them back and they were forced to witness the cremation of the horses without being able to lift a hand to save them.

The following horses burned to death: Clifton Belle, valued at ten thousand dollars; Rexford, 5-year-old, record 2:20, worth about the same; Normaine, though only two years old, was considered worth twenty thousand dollars. A year ago he made the fastest mile on record for a year ling—2:32½. This horse was so badly burned that it was shot. Five horses burned, but yet alive, are Palo Alto and the two Manzanita, record to date 2:16½. With care the latter horse may recover.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18.—Later reports say the horses Palo Alto and Manzanita are safe. Normaine and Cecilia cannot live. Among the horses that perished was Kris Kringle, by Electioneer, dam Lady Thorne, Jr.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18.—An Associated Press dispatch from Menlo Park gives the following corrected list of horses that perished in the fire at Senator Stanford's Palo Alto stables last night:

The brown stallion Rexford, 5 years old, by Electioneer, dam Rebecca, by General Benton's Rexford; had a record of 2:24 when 3 three years old, and last fall he made a mile in 2:19½. He was valued at $10,000.

Five-year old stallion Clifton Belle, by Electioneer, dam Clara Belle, by Alcalali's Star. He had a record of 2:25 and was valued at $10,000.

Black stallion Kris Kringle, by Electioneer, dam Lady Thorne, Jr., by Williams' Memorino, valued at $6,000.

Six-year old bay stallion Howard, by Electioneer, dam Mamie, by imp. Hercules.

Bay stallion Lowell, by Electioneer, dam Lady Lowell, by Schultz's St. Clair, valued at $5,000.

Two bay geldings foaled in 1882, either of which could make 2:25 with ease. They were by Electioneer, dams Emma Robson and Barney.

Among the horses badly burned were Normaine and Cecilia. Normaine was by dam Blaine, by Messenger Duroc. Last fall he beat the world's record for yearlings, making 2:32½. He was valued at $20,000. It is believed the animal will recover, but he was burned so badly about the head and eyes that it is feared he will be blind. The bay colt Cecilia, by Electioneer, dam General Benton's Cecile, was also badly burned, and there is no hope of his recovery. Malcolm, first reported to have perished, is among the saved. Palo Alto was considerably burned about the body, but will recover. There was no insurance on the building or any of the animals, and the total loss is now estimated at $100,000.

**The German Love Match.**

LONDON, April 18.—Saboucheres says Princess Victoria, of Prussia, must be a very inflammable damsel if she has exercised a lifelong affection for Prince Alexander, as he finally quitted Berlin when he was only thirteen. During the last nine years they have never met except three days at Darmstadt, in the spring of 1884, when the Princess Victoria of Hesse was married to Prince Louis of Battenburg. Under the circumstances it is difficult to understand the frantic passion with which she is alleged to be inspired, and I should think that Prince Alexander, who has always kept a keen eye on the main chance, is probably in love chiefly with the advantage of an alliance with the royal families of Russia and England, to say nothing of the handsome fortune which Emperor Frederick would no doubt endeavor to settle upon his daughter, who would fare badly if she had to depend on the liberality of her elder brother. If this morganatic marriage ever takes place I venture to predict that Prince and Princess Alexander will pass a great deal of their time in England.' An armory is being made here to create the impression that Bismarck is acting improperly in insisting that the policy of the German empire should be his policy, or that he might cease to be German chancellor. In this he is perfectly justified. Were a minister would resign at once if a monarch were to decline to act on his views. With us the minister is practically the servant of the nation.

**A Speculator Squeezed.**

ST. LOUIS, April 18.—Jose Fraley, a leading speculator in St. Louis grain markets, announced his inability to meet further margins, and is now on the floor settling his deals. Last night he stated to friends that he had put up $50,000 in cash and would be unable to put up more. Checks given yesterday after banking hours failed to pass the clearing house, but to-day Fraley said funds were forthcoming to take them up. He has been the leading bear of the market in the past year, and is short large quantities of all grains. The failure is for more than half a million. Fraley says he will pay dollar for dollar.

There was quite a flurry on 'change this morning when it was announced that Jose Fraley was endeavoring to make a settlement. It was learned that he was short about two million bushels of May corn in St. Louis and two and one-half million short in Chicago, and about three million and one-half short on July wheat in St. Louis and Chicago, having sold when the market advanced to 85¢ and 7½ respectively, while this morning it was 52½ and 8-½ respectively. The effect of his settlement at 52 cents for corn and 82½ to 85 for wheat, and at 11 o'clock announced that he was out both in St. Louis and Chicago.

In the wheat deal he was short to Gen. D. P. Grier about half a million bushels of corn, and when asked for a settlement he was offered 8½ cents below Chicago prices. The usual difference approaches 5 cents. When Fraley appeared in the pit he found a disposition on the part of some of the bulls to bid up, and it was freely stated that an effort was being made to squeeze him to death. General Grier declared that he had nothing to do with such a move. He said he was compelled to follow the market, as he was "long" and "short" in Chicago and was not acting for himself but for others. An effort was likewise made to bid up wheat on the San Francisco board, this by closing out five hundred thousand at 83½ to 8-.

ST. LOUIS, April 18.—A meeting of Mr. Fraley and his creditors was held this afternoon, at which later much the terms of settlement were agreed upon and affairs will be closed satisfactorily to all concerned. The terms are: Wheat, May option 83½, June 83½, July and August 82½, December 81½; Corn, May 51½, July 50½; oats, May 31½. It is claimed Fraley will permit yet certain deals and retire from speculative business.

**Donnelly in London.**

NEW YORK, April 18.—The World's special cable from London says: Some 800 literary folks, scholars, literati, Shakespeareans in due stockings from Gorton, great ladies from Belgravia, who idolize clever people, filled Westminster town hall this evening, where, under the auspices of the Bacon society, Prof. Ignatius Donnelly, for the first time on the English lecture platform, expounded his iconoclastic opinions regarding the authorship of Shakespeare's plays. The lecture contained nothing new, what has already been published. The audience listened with great interest and some show of sympathy to a portion of the lecture, but when Mr. Donnelly commenced to expound the process by which he obtained his prime numbers or root factor key visibly drew back with courteous but rather careless attention. When followed the deciphering process, as expounded and dedicated from diagrams by the enthusiastic cryptogramist, but they had very little heart in the process and not an atom of belief. I heard on all sides such comments: "It's very clever; very American, most Chicagoan," but few seemed to take the argument in earnest or conceive that Prof. Donnelly meant them to.

**Boulanger's Boom.**

PARIS, April 19.—Count Dillon gave a banquet at Neuilly yesterday in honor of Boulanger.

It is stated that when Boulanger goes to the chamber of deputies to-day, in order to avoid a demonstration in his honor, he will proceed by way of the Rue Bourgogne instead of by the Place de la Concorde. The streets at noon were lined with police and troops, troops were held under arms in order to prevent any riotous demonstration upon the occasion of Boulanger taking his seat in the chamber.

The chamber of deputies to-day gave a vote of confidence to the government. General Boulanger was cheered by an immense crowd assembled outside of the parliament buildings on his arrival. The lobbies were thronged and much excitement prevailed. The chamber adjourned until Saturday.

PARIS, April 19.—General Boulanger ignored the appeals of hundreds of friends to avoid publicity to-day. On entering the Salle de la Paix of the chamber of deputies a crowd of deputies crowded forward to see him, and Boulanger, thinking they manifested sympathy for him, smiled. A storm instantly broke, the deputies crying, "Assassin d'etat." "Assassin Boulanger." Towards midnight there was an uproarious Boulanger demonstration in the Place de Bourse. A strong body of police drove the crowd back and made several arrests.

**Symes' Relief Bill.**

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Oscar Reuter, representing settlers interested, made an argument before the house public lands committee to-day in favor of Representative Symes' bill to authorize settlers upon lands near Denver, Colo., withdrawn by executive order from the Union Pacific and Denver Pacific railroads, who hold titles under purchase from the railroad companies, to make proof at the proper land office, pay for the land at the ordinary government price, and take out a patent for same.

**Low Rates for Teachers.**

CHICAGO, April 18.—The Western States Passenger association, at a meeting here to-day, agreed upon a rate of one fare round trip for the annual meeting of the National Educational association, to be held in San Francisco July 17-20. Like rates were made for the republican and democratic national conventions and other similar events.

## THE WOOL QUESTION.

Effect of the Passage of the Mills Bill Discussed.

Eastern Manufacturers Express Their Opinions Freely.

They Concede That Prime Wool Will Be Free

And That the Paper Workers a Protesting Body.

**Effect of Repeal of the Wool Duty.**

BOSTON, April 19.—The wool question is discussed by several prominent manufacturers in the Evening Record. The president of the Association of Woolen Manufacturers, William Whitman, said in answer to the inquiry, "What will be the immediate effects of the repeal of the duty on wool proposed in the Mills bill?" "It will operate first to reduce the price of our home wool materially, and to raise somewhat the market price of foreign wools. That this result will follow the repeal will not be denied by frank spokesmen in the wool business. The fall at home will be much greater than the rise abroad."

"What effect would this falling off in the price at home have upon the wool growing industry of the country?"

"As to that," replied Whitman, "I speak upon positive declarations and assurances of chosen representatives of the wool growers and of individual growers in private advices. With the present cost of labor, breeding and raising, such a fall as would result from this repeal would be a prostrating blow to the industry. To what extent it might recover under the changed conditions is a purely speculative and undetermined point."

**Ohio Republicans.**

DAYTON, April 19.—The republican convention reassembled this morning. Resolutions adopted denounce the democratic party for its nullification of the war amendments to the constitution, whereby republicans of the south are practically denied a voice in the government of the nation, and favor such economic legislation as will protect American industries. The message of the president and the action of the majority of the ways and means committee are denounced as a direct and open assault upon these industries. The platform, in conclusion, names John Sherman as eminently qualified for the office of president, and Ohio's delegates to the national convention are advised to use all honorable means to secure his nomination.

Daniel C. Ryan was nominated for secretary of state and Judge J. P. Bradbury for supreme court judge.

Governor Foraker, Charles Foster, William McKinley and Ben Butterworth were chosen delegates at large to the Chicago convention.

A. E. Manox and L. E. Lampson were chosen electors, after which the convention adjourned.

**Fifty-eighth Congress.**

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Hoar offered a resolution which was referred to the committee on foreign relations, providing that an official reporter shall be admitted to report debates and proceedings of the senate when the fisheries treaty shall be under consideration, and the report of such part of it as may not require secrecy may be published if the senate shall so order.

The senate then resumed consideration of the bill for the admission of the state of Dakota, and was addressed by Plumb in support of the bill. Others also addressed the senate for and against the bill. The debate reverted to the question of outrages and intimidations in the south. Call, Berry, Hoar, Edmunds, Sherman and Vest participated in the discussion, which was at times quite excited. The senate finally came to a vote on the substitute for the Dakota bill, which was defeated, yeas 28, nays 26, and the bill itself was passed, yeas 26, nays 23, a strict party vote.

A bill reported and placed on the calendar for the appointment of an associate justice for the territory of Utah. The senate then adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE.

The house postponed further consideration of the tariff bill until Tuesday next, and took up the Indian appropriation bill. An amendment was adopted appropriating $20,000 for the education of Indian pupils in Alaska.

An amendment was adopted striking out the provision for an inspector of Indian schools, and providing for a superintendent of Indian schools.

Bayne of Pennsylvania offered an amendment providing that Indian day and training schools where church organizations are assisting in educational work the Christian Bible may be taught in the native language of the Indians, in the option of persons in charge of the schools, is deemed conducive to the moral welfare of the pupils. Adopted.

The committee then rose.

Bland of Pennsylvania moved to strike out the clause appropriating $2,858,000 for the payment of the Choctaw judgment, and the previous question was ordered on this motion and the final passage of the bill.

The matter went over and the house adjourned.

**Colorado Freight Rates.**

CHICAGO, April 18.—A reduction of through rates from New York, Chicago, St. Louis and the Missouri river to Colorado points goes into effect to-morrow on all railroads. This is the result of a meeting of managers at Kansas City on Tuesday, the object being to meet competition of the new Ft. Worth and Denver road, which in connection with the Morgan line of steamers at Galveston made through rates from New York to Denver about 25 per cent. below those of the transcon inental routes. Under the new arrangement the rate on first-class freight from Chicago to Colorado points will be $1.80 instead of $2.45, and a proportional reduction is made on other classes. Lumber rates will be 40 cents from Chicago and 27 cents from the Missouri river. The new rates apply to both east and west-bound business.

**M., K. & T. Affairs.**

NEW YORK, April 19.—At a special meeting of the directors of the Missouri Pacific road to-day, President Gould presented a long report concerning the Missouri, Kansas & Texas road, which the directors took under advisement. After detailing the provision of the lease by the Missouri Pacific of ninety years of the M., K. & T., the report being the net earnings, he describes the many improvements which have been made during the past eight years and says the Missouri Pacific has now advanced the M., K. & T. about $800,000 to meet current interests. These advances were necessary during periods of light earnings, and additional large advances will be required to carry the M., K. & T along until improved earnings can be received from the new crops. In the meantime interest payments must be met amounting in the aggregation to over a million and a half dollars. During the past year the credit and earnings of the M., K. & T. have been shaken and diminished because of the failure of the entire corn crop on the company's line in Missouri and Kansas, because of the destruction of three rival lines into Texas and because of litigation of the income bondholders which resulted in an unfavorable decision in a lower court. To save further expense the directors adopted a plan of settlement which involved an increase of 5 per cent in the general consolidated amalgamated debts of $8,700,000, the delivery of Galveston, Houston and Henderson first mortgage bonds to the amount of $1,200,000 and the payments of $24,000. Given these exceedingly favorable terms were refused by scrip holders to the amount of $500,000 and upwards, and judgment for the amount of their claims is likely to be entered within the next few days. "On my return a few weeks since from absence abroad," said Mr. Gould, "it was announced in public prints that a syndicate of great financial strength had taken hold of the affairs of the M., K. & T., and that a board of directors of equally strong names would be presented for election at the coming annual meeting. This movement met my cordial approbation, and I cheerfully decided not to make any opposition. I have given my time and attention to the affairs of the company for over eight years as president without receiving a dollar of salary therefor, and I was not only willing to stand aside in favor but also welcome any one who could render more efficient services. Just at the close of the transfer books, however, Mr. Bull, one of the active men in the new movement sent 1,000 shares of stock to the transfer office to be reissued in the following names: Wm. S. Benedict, C. Montgomery, Jr., S. D. Beneduce, Simon Stein, E. Ery and W. L. Bull; and Mr. Martinson, another member of the committee, also transferred to Rudolph Kepler, Daniel T. Worden and John J. McCook ten shares each, and W. L. Bull seventy shares. It is assumed that the foregoing transfers were made for the purpose of qualifying the persons named as members of the proposed new board. If this assumption is correct, the list, embracing, as it does, three lawyers, several brokers and the names of some who were very active in pushing the company into the intermezzo in connection with the income scrip suit, is certainly a very disappointing one. It has also been announced in the public press that Mr. Anderson, attorney for the income bondholders in the suit referred to, would be the new president of the company. It is my duty, under these circumstances, to present the foregoing facts to you, as, if it should be decided by your board hereafter adhere strictly to the terms of the lease, prompt notice to that effect should be given to the board of directors of the M., K. & T. company in order that the necessary finance arrangements may be made elsewhere for its immediate interest requirements in excess of the net earnings of the road.

**Lives Lost in a Fire.**

ST. LOUIS, April 18.—Just before ten o'clock to-night fire started in the Bethel home, a five story building, and soon spread to all parts of the building. The home was used as a Bethel church and cheap lodging and boarding house, and is said to have contained from forty to seventy people. There was great excitement among the inmates and a desperate rushing of half frantic men down the stairways. Ladders were hoisted to the upper stories and a number of men rescued from the windows. Two of these, named James Smith and James Fox, who were sleeping in the top story were badly burned and were sent to the hospital. They report about fifteen men were on that floor, and it is feared several of them are still in the building.

The fire is now under control and as soon as the firemen can enter the upper stories a thorough search will be made. The manager of the Bethel thinks there are perhaps two or three persons still in the building, but has no definite knowledge.

At midnight the fire was about subdued, but the debris is still too hot to admit of search. As soon as it is cool enough the building will be examined from bottom to top for any bodies that may be there.

At 1 o'clock one body had been recovered, burned beyond recognition, and the search will be continued until the entire building has been examined.

**Phelps Selected.**

NEW YORK, April 19.—The Tribune's Washington correspondent telegraphed: It is conceded on all sides to-day that Minister E. J. Phelps will be nominated for the chief justiceship. The president is not in the habit of confiding to the senators what he is going to do regarding important appointments, but in this instance he is reported to have said to at least one democratic senator that the selection of Phelps was determined upon.

**The Result in Louisiana.**

NEW ORLEANS, April 19.—Official returns and estimates give Nicholls in this city 27,000 votes, and Warmoth 12,000. Shakespeare's majority over Davey for mayor is about six thousand. The balance of the young men's democratic ticket is elected by 6000 to 9000 majority. The Times-Democrat estimates Nicholls' majority in this state at 65,000. As far as heard from Warmoth carried but two parishes, with majorities as follows: East Baton Rouge 502, and Iberville 500.

**The Dead Senator.**

NEW YORK, April 19.—The body of ex-Senator Conkling was placed in a casket about noon to-day. There were few callers, but many telegrams of condolence were received. The committee of 25 to be appointed by the common council of Utica will arrive to-morrow to attend the funeral and will act as escort to the remains during the journey to that place.

Telegrams continue to be received by the family expressing sorrow on the death of ex-Senator Conkling from all parts of the United States. The funeral in this city will take place in Trinity chapel at 10 to-morrow. A procession will enter the church as follows: Mrs. Conkling with Col. Fred. A. Conkling, Mr. and Mrs. Oakman, Alderman Conkling and Miss Conkling, Judge A. Coxe and Edward Conkling, Mrs. U. S. Grant and her sons and their wives. Following will come a delegation of thirty of the citizens of Utica, headed by the mayor. A delegation of eight congressmen and five members of the legislature will follow. No sermon will be preached. The funeral service of the Episcopal church will be read. The remains will start for Utica at 12:15 p. m. by special train.

Conkling died a comparatively poor man. His house in Utica is valued at $25,000. He owned eight improved lots on 13th and 14th streets and unimproved lots in the outskirts of Washington. He also owned some securities. No will has been found.

**Democratic Caucus.**

WASHINGTON, April 19.—A caucus of democratic senators was held this morning to hear Senator Morgan upon the fisheries treaty. The question of considering it in open session was decided adversely by a small majority. The sentiment was favorable to immediate consideration of the treaty and to the best exertions of the democrats for its ratification.

**Shot the Preacher.**

ST. LOUIS, April 19.—A special to the Post-Dispatch from Sardis, Miss., says: Edward Cossar, a colored man of considerable wealth, returned to his home unexpectedly last night and found Rev. Sidney Tibbser, pastor of the Methodist church and principal of the school, at his home. Not being satisfied with his explanation he shot him in the head, killing him instantly.

**Fotheringham Wins.**

ST. LOUIS, April 19.—The jury in the suit of David S. Fotheringham against the Adams Express company for damages for false imprisonment after being out three hours, agreed on a verdict of $20,000 for the plaintiff. Fotheringham was the messenger who in December, 1886, was robbed by Fred Witteroek, alias Jim Cummings, of over fifty thousand dollars.

**Kansans on Their Travels.**

DENVER, April 19.—Governor Martin and a number of Kansas state officers arrived here to-day on a special train over the Missouri Pacific. They will be entertained here for a day or two by Governor Adams and Mayor Lee and other state and city officials before making a tour of the state.

**Earthquake in Canada.**

RIVER DULOUP, Que., April 19.—At 2:40 this morning a slight shock of earthquake was felt here. It passed from north to south and lasted only three or four seconds.

ST. PAUL'S BAY, Que., April 19.—A very strong earthquake shock, which lasted nearly three minutes, was felt here about 2:30 this morning.

**Strike of Brewers.**

CINCINNATI, April 19.—Some 400 men employed in about a dozen breweries here struck to-day on the refusal of the owners to negotiate with the Brewers' union regarding difficulties.

**Dakota's Tin.**

RAPID CITY, Dakota, April 19.—The new laboratory of the School of Mines has made its first run of Dakota tin ore reduction. The process proved a complete success. Plans for the erection of large works for treating tin by this process were immediately formed by leading citizens.

# WORK OF CONGRESS.

## The Senate will Vote on the Dakota Bill To-day.

## Six Issues Raked Over in the Last Day's Debate.

## Discussion of the Mills Bill Begun in the House.

## Mills Waxes an Argument for Hon. Kelley Replies.

**Fiftieth Congress.**

SENATE

WASHINGTON April 6—Stewart introduced a bill granting a pension of $5000 a year to the widow of Chief Justice Waite

Hoar offered a resolution which was accepted instructing the select committee on operations of the civil service to inquire and report whether there has been within two years any fraud or malfeasance in the New York custom house in regard to importation of sugar

Riddleberger offered a resolution for suspension of the senate rules as to executive sessions during consideration of the fisheries treaty The resolution went over under the rules

Conference reports on the bill to cede to the Great Sioux reservation into separate small reservations and to confirm the agreement with the Grosventres and other bands of the Blackfeet Indians in Montana, were presented and agreed to

On motion of Farwell the bill providing for the investment of certain funds in the treasury was taken up and Farwell addressed the senate on the financial question He gave notice of his intention to offer two amendments to the bill One of them directs the secretary of the treasury to issue and sell national banks at par for United States notes United States 4½ per cent bonds receivable after 30 years to be used by the banks as security for their circulation notes to be issued to the par value of the bonds At present the secretary of the treasury to invest surplus funds now in the treasury including the amount to be received for these bonds in the purchase of any 5 bonds in order not to contract the circulating medium during times The other amendment authorizes the secretary of the treasury in order to enable national banks to maintain and increase their circulation and to prevent wholesale destruction of the banks by the purchase or payment of the national debt to receive from the banks to secure their circulating notes state county or municipal bonds upon which interest has been defaulted promptly paid and whose market value is equal to or greater than their par value bearing interest at not less than per cent such bonds now held, are not to be received by the treasurer at more than 10 per cent of their par value nor until the approval of the secretary of the treasury of the United States and the comptroller of the currency shall be endorsed upon them Farwell went on to say that he but was good enough as far as it went He did not include the whole financial question which he regarded as of paramount interest but only proposed to demonetize what is supposed to be the interest on per cent bonds to 1907 per cent These bonds amounted to over $500 000 000 and matured in 907, and it authorized national banks to receive circulation at par upon them and upon all other United States bonds The bill did not remedy the evils of the present financial condition The two amendments which he proposed to offer would help to cure those evils He would if he could go and amend the financial legislation of the country that the national banking system the best ever devised should be continued His amendments he stated would enable national banks to use the present debt of the United States that debt could be continued at its present value the legislation proposed by him would be accurate to the maintenance of the national banking system But he recognized the fact that the American people were anxious an early payment to pay the debt There could be but one standard in this argument A thing that would make no difference to any body in this country was to accept the inevitable and make a fair adjustment at once It was desired to make the silver coin equal to gold the requisite quantity of silver should be put into it Then nobody would be cheated In conclusion he said Under these amendments or by some other similar legislation I would refund the present public debt at 2 per cent at fifty years and authorize national banks to receive circulation at par for such amounts as they might use for that purpose I would require the secretary of the treasury to invest this surplus in the purchase of any indebtedness of the government in open market from time to time I would dispense with the requirements of the sinking fund, because if the secretary is authorized to buy the public debt with the surplus from time to time, the requirements of the law creating that fund would be no longer necessary For the purpose of enabling the people to manage their affairs without interference on the part of the government, I would allow them to maintain the volume of national bank circulation up to the amount of the national debt by state, county and municipal bonds, as provided for in the last amendment which I proposed. Such legislation can be passed we will hear no more of money stringency or panics.

Teagan said his wish was to see the country relieved of its bondage debt as early as possible He did not deny that the national banks had subserved a very valuable purpose, both during and since the war, but he had no regret that the time was approaching when they should become extinct They had shown themselves able guided by a policy peculiarly their own, and at war with the best interests of the country the would allow the charters of national banks to expire, and he would refuse to recharter them as banks of issue. For the national banks' circulation he would substitute an issue of certain certificates based on gold and silver in the treasury, and if that were not enough he would authorize the issue of treasury notes, but not as legal tender. He would protest against the policy of continuing the bonded debt for 50 years, and against the policy of perpetuating national banks.

Stewart protested against a reduction of silver in the interest of the "mushroom stuff" which had already brought distress upon the country. The national bank circulation ought not to be fostered any longer. The precious metals should be used for circulation, and when they were not sufficient paper money should be issued, not by private corporations but by the government of the United States The great enemies of the country were those who managed the circulation of the country so as to make hard times or good times to suit their speculation. Under his amendment the banks would have a new lease of life and would be able to furnish the country with a fair circulating medium required, limited only by the amount of the national debt. If it were desired that their permanent existence should be secured and the necessary volume of currency furnished through them, authority should be given to them to furnish other bonds for a basis for circulation, according as the national debt was reduced and refixed. Without that authority, as the national debt was paid the banks would be compelled to give up the circulation secured thereby, and a fair circulation would of course be destroyed The real trouble was in the want of legislation in favoring all commercial interests of the country to base its medium of exchange on the national debt, and in the retirement of that debt without a substitute of some other basis of circulation Bank circulation was necessary and could not without detriment to trade be replaced by any executive governmental issue The would like the power pass a law now that would perpetuate the national banking system The government was organized to protect the people It had no other duties Congress ought to pay off the national debt, but bonds and notes and authorize the people under the national banks act with suitable amendments to furnish themselves with all the money needed The people with their own circulating medium in such quantities as the business of the country requires, and they would not be subject to any legislation by congress nor their interest be menaced and peculated as at present by the deposit of sixty one millions in national banks subject to the call of the secretary of the treasury The government should get out of business of all kinds, and especially out of the money business. The people should be provided with adequate laws to manage their own monetary and other affairs in their own way The banks were one of the evidences of advantage derived by them through them the business of the country was conducted by per cent of it being done with money He did not regard the banks as monopolies, nor did he characterize them as the money power of the country He thought them the reverse of that He could believe in summary laws, gallows laws, not usury laws but he did believe in the kind of government which made the fewest laws giving the people the largest liberties and guaranteeing good order, good morals and adequate protection In pursuance of that position he would not require any one dollar of silver or green backs or national bank notes in payment of debts. He would leave that matter to agreement and contract He would permit any citizen of the United States to go to the mint and have his gold and silver coined into money He would also permit him to have his silver bullion coined into money to any extent having the gold standard, but he deemed it impossible to have two standards

At the close of Stewart's remarks the senate resumed consideration of the bill for the admission of the state of South Dakota and for the organization of the territory of North Dakota

Spooner addressed the senate in favor of the bill He argued that the question of division of the territory had been submitted to the whole people and been decided in favor of division by a majority of over 5000 As to the suggestion made by Butler that 50 000 voters of South Dakota had been indifferent to the question that they had stayed away from the polls and that therefore the vote was not a fair expression of the popular will he drew a distinction between the cases of voters in northern states who remained away from the polls through indifference and voters in southern states who were kept away through intimidation As to the remark by Butler that there was no danger of the admission of seven additional states he questioned it and asserted that the great empire state of Texas did menace by their monstrous territory the interests of other sections of the country She had in the house the Chairman of the judiciary committee, and the chairman of the committee on ways and means—committees which each with the clearest interests of New England, New York, Pennsylvania and all the country—and the chairman of the committee on banks, while the great state of New York had no voice in the committee on ways and means Why such political preponderance in politics influence on the part of the empire state of Texas? It was no due to the wealth, loyalty or intelligence of her people, it was due to two things, her solid democracy and her territory. No more such empire states were wanted in the union. He did not believe South Dakota would be admitted by this congress, but he thought it might safely prophesy that before long there would be elected a congress that would recognize her rights and gladly welcome her.

The bill went over till to-morrow, and after executive session the senate adjourned

HOUSE.

Under instruction from the committee, Blanchard, of Louisiana, moved to suspend the rules and put the river and harbor bill upon its passage.

Reading of the bill consumed nearly an hour and a half.

Anderson, of Kansas, demanded a second, and the motion was seconded, yeas 28, nays 45?

Sowden, of Pennsylvania, moved that the house adjourn

After a sharp debate the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill was lost, yeas 136, nays 130, not the necessary two thirds in the affirmative.

Wilkins of Ohio moved to suspend the rules and adopt the following resolution.

*Resolved*, By the house of representatives, that it is the sense of this house that section 2 of the act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses for the year ending June 30, '88, and for other purposes, approved March 3, 1887, which is as follows. "That the secretary of the treasury may at any time apply surplus money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated so much thereof as he may consider proper to the purchase or reception of U. S. bonds; provided, that the bonds so purchased or received shall constitute no part of the sinking fund, but shall be redeemed and cancelled," was intended to be a permanent provision of law, and the same is hereby declared to have been since its enactment and to be now, in the opinion of the house, in full force and effect

Mr. Weaver of Iowa declared that this resolution meant nothing more than the defeat and burial of house and senate surplus resolution, with the Beck silver amendment.

The resolution was adopted—yeas 158, nays 6.

Adjourned

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Senator Cullom introduced a bill providing that in all cases where lands have been paid for at the rate of $2.50 per acre for and reduced in price to $1.25 per acre by act of June 5, 1880, the secretary of the interior shall be authorized to refund such parties the excess price of $1.25 per acre

On motion of Mr. Dumont the bill for the relief certain lands heretofore granted for the purpose of aiding in the construction of railroads was taken up for consideration A number of amendments were offered and ordered printed and then the bill went over until to-morrow.

The senate then resumed consideration of the bill for admission of the state of South Dakota and organization of the territory of North Dakota, and was addressed by Vestin opposition to the bill

Cullom senator from Wisconsin Spooner) had spoken yesterday of secession and said there was no difference between a state trying to break out of the union and states trying to break into it, but what did that senator say of a state member in good order of the union which claimed to exist, and a state in spite of the laws, in defiance of congress, and any southern community and understood to do what the people of Dakota had done there would have been an outcry immediate and by one exceeded by that in regard to Fort Sumter, and the senator from Vermont would have proposed a piece of legislation equivalent to that of Greeley and Curtis at one which led to the presidential chair, and Adams, Quincy Adams, would have been the cry all over the north

Edmunds wished to say with emphasis that he believed and that nine tenths of the people of the United States would view anything about it believe, believed, that President Hayes was an unlawfully and unjustly elected by the votes of the states according to the constitution of the country and the only evil which had existed in regard to that matter was the attempt of a body of men at their quarters in New York to buy the electors of South Carolina, and those men had not been republicans

Vest said Conkling had made use of expressions in the senate chamber showing that he considered the election of Mr. Hayes and to this Edmunds replied that he believed Mr. Vest was mistaken and that Conkling thought Hayes was lawfully elected

Vest remarked that whether the senator from Vermont states that a large majority of the people believed that Hayes was elected, he must take issue with him As to the purpose of the democratic opposition to the bill being to keep out the three electoral votes of South Dakota, Vest denied energetically and declared that a majority in which the votes would be a small fraction as to affect the result to no appreciable extent. Democratic senators were willing to admit the whole territory of Dakota as a state, but they were not willing to divide it

A vote will be taken on the bill to-morrow

The senate passed thirty five private pension bills and then adjourned.

HOUSE.

At 1 o'clock the house went into committee of the whole, Bunnger of Nevada in the chair, for consideration of the tariff bill. No progress was made on Mills's motion of this date

Mills began his speech by saying that the great increase of duties made during the war had been, at the time they were made, stated to be only temporary, yet a quarter of a century after these duties were higher than they were during the war and they now average 47 per cent on imports The income tax had been imposed, to meet war expenses. It was gone was a tax on wealth, and the $72,000,000 annually realized from that source was swept away, but the war tax on coining, or 1000, on ornaments of labor remained, and no war was raging prosecuted against the people, a fiscal war, exhausting the hands, and every effort to remove or lower the taxation had been resisted and defeated. Democrats had been taunted with the charge that they had failed to reduce taxation. This charge had been made by the minority, which had been guilty of preventing action on the many bills brought in the house by the committee on ways and means.

Mills turned his attention to woolen manufactures and argued that the public at large was injured by the present excessive tax and nobody benefited. High duties prohibited and limited importations and exportations. We were feeding the people of Europe. When we put high duties on the goods they send us in exchange for food it amounted to taxing our own agricultural exports. A reduction of duties would not, as stated, check manufactures and cramp labor. We always imported more goods when prices were high Lower duties we could export more goods, manufacturers would run steadily, labor would be constantly employed; no more than ten per cent of the goods consumed in the United States would be imported if the custom houses were torn down and the government supported by direct taxes. Protectionists argued that manufactured articles were cheaper here than in any foreign country, as the result of protection. It was not so. But supposing that it was, why, then, should they resist so strenuously any effort to lower duties if they were able to undersell European manufacturers? Did manufacturers pay higher wages because protection enabled them to do it? No. Labor in Europe was as low only as in 1860, but we did not do it. He put the market price; paid a fair price for labor man. Higher wages were made by coal, steam and machinery, and higher wages mean lower cost of production. This accounted for the fact that, free trade England paid higher wages than protective France and Germany, and yet controlled the world's markets. He had requested the present chief of the labor bureau to ascertain if there was any exception to the rule that wages depended on the efficiency of labor and the result of highly paid efficient labor was a low cost of the product. In answer he read a tabulated statement prepared by Mr. Wright giving the result of inquiry in a number of cases which appeared to fully bear out the rule. Mills closed his speech amid applause at 2.5., and Kelley of Pennsylvania took the floor to reply.

He said the enactment of the bill would paralyze the enterprise and energy of the people, overthrow our manufacturing supremacy and reduce our commanding commercial position. The colonial system was designed to produce these results and nicely adapted for its purpose. It was confessedly a partisan measure and was framed in the interest of the party whose leaders appeared to be oblivious to the overwhelming social and economic changes wrought by the abolition of slavery The gentlemen who framed this bill could produce neither motive for nor discussion of its provisions by their associates in the committee and were without two exceptions representatives of what was slave territory. The bill was an anachronism. It had no relation to this era. It belonged to the saddest epochs in our national history. During that period when every commanding council and guide in the administration of our national affairs in hostility to national interests, and the interests of free race twice threatened war. By putting wool on the free list the bill would also stop industry and destroy immense capital embarked therein and impoverish more than a million men who own flocks or are employed in their care, and by working this ruin would diminish the supply of cheap and healthful animal food now furnished by the wool growers to the mining and manufacturing laborers of the country. It would also render the production of American implements and commodities impossible. By placing those articles on the free list with wool, by the transfer of those and other products of coal and iron ore to the free list and by reducing duties on steel rails, structural iron and many other forms of iron and steel it would, though it maintained existing duties on coal and iron ore, close a majority of the bituminous coal fields and furnaces which were now giving profitable employment to hundreds of thousands of laborers, not only in the northern states, but in the southern; our whole policy purpose to put coal on the free list, the framers ingeniously contrived to make importation by such measures of protection as might enable them to saddle the treasury department or judiciary with the political consequences of their deliberate tergiversations

Kelley spoke for two hours, and when he resumed his seat he was loudly applauded and received the congratulations of his party friends.

The committee then rose and the house adjourned

**An Election Affray.**

NEW ORLEANS, April 7.—All branches of business are closed as on Sundays The election is progressing Central was said to be polling a heavy vote for Davey and the regular ticket, while down town and uptown wards, it is claimed, are polling a heavy vote for the Independent Young Men's Democratic association's candidate. A difficulty occurred this morning at the Second ward between Thomas S Noyes, special officer of the Exposition association, and Sergeant Mike McLaughlin, of the regular police force Noyes struck one struck Noyes, and knocked him down and that he then drew a revolver and fired three shots, one of which struck a man named By man in the stomach Noyes and a man named Ketens were arrested as principal and accessory in the affair, and the wounded man was sent to the hospital. The shooting occasioned great excitement and further trouble is feared.

**A Terror of the Seas.**

PHILADELPHIA, April 7.—William Cramp & Sons, ship and engine building company, have nearly completed a cruiser name unknown at present for the United States navy. It will be launched on Saturday, April 28, in the presence of Secretary Whitney. It carries four pneumatic guns for the hurling of dynamite projectiles, each with a range of a mile. The training of the guns is accomplished by steering the vessel, and the loading is done by steam. The guns are of 25-centimeter caliber and the shells, which can be fired with great accuracy twice a minute, will contain 600 pounds of explosive gelatine, equivalent to 850 pounds of dynamite or 9-10 pounds of gun cotton. The gun named this gun projectile will be the most destructive engine of war ever invented, for the heaviest armed ships of the world will go to pieces from the explosion of these mucous membranes those thrown by the guns on the Yorktown.

**The President's Printing.**

WASHINGTON, April 8.—O. L. Pruden, assistant private secretary to the president, was before the house committee on printing to-day to explain the circumstances connected with the placing of President Cleveland's marriage certificate at the government printing office. Pruden said the certificate, a very elaborate and handsome one, had been given up by mistake and taken to the public printing office, where it had been bound in elegant covers It had been delivered to the president several months after the marriage. The president knew nothing of the binding until recently when he had been told about it by Mr. Richardson, chairman of the committee on printing. Pruden further said it had been customary to have private work for the president done at the government printing office during past administrations, but that when President Cleveland discovered the fact he had ordered the practice discontinued.

**The Iris Killed.**

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The house got much worked up this afternoon over the bill to create a board of arbitration to settle labor disputes. A riot occurred between Carmey of Michigan and B. B. Taylor The former had said the way to aid laboring men was to pass the bill. Taylor said the Irish who were always complaining of British oppression were too ready to fight England's battles. They were found fighting them in England, and he feared there were too many Irish here in this country and in the house deceived by the cry of the democracy and ready to fight against our interests in favor of free trade England. Carmey insisted that Taylor said there were too many Irish in the country, and made a very vigorous reply, and for a time there was much confusion.

# THE STATESMAN DEAD.

## The New York Statesman Passes Away this Morning

## Surrounded by His Devoted Wife and Near Relatives.

## Doctors Powerless to Save Their Distinguished Patient.

## The Struggle Watched with Solicitude by the Public.

**A Change in Conkling's Condition.**

NEW YORK, April 7.—At a quarter past nine o'clock Dr Barker called on Conkling and remained with him three quarters of an hour When he came out he said "Conkling is not so well this morning The pupils of the eyes however respond to light. He has taken forty ounces of nourishment, principally milk The wound was not dressed this morning but is looking well The pulse is 98, his temperature 100. I found it absolutely necessary to give active medicine.

WEAKNESS INCREASING

NEW YORK, April 7—A 1. 20 o'clock this morning Associated Reporter O'Toole, who has been much in the sick room, expressed the opinion that from the current in the room Conkling will not live throughout the night. He thinks however, there is no danger during the day The patient is growing steadily weaker and at present is lying in a stupor

A FATAL COMPLICATION

NEW YORK, April 7—At 3 25 o'clock Dr Barker called at Conkling's and remained until 4 40 o'clock He said "Conkling, since last past twelve o'clocks, has developed edema of the lungs, which is a swelling of blood in the base of the lungs, and he will probably die before morning

What little hope the doctors have of saving the eminent man's life is based upon his splendid vitality rather than chances of the treacherous disease Those who would venture an opinion before are silent as the grave to-day A great air of mystery surrounds the house Weary hours of watching together with a bad cold have nearly worn Mrs Conkling out

THE END APPROACHING

NEW YORK, April 7—At 5 20 o'clock, Dr. Barker, who had just left Conkling, was seen His countenance at once betrayed the worst He said Conkling was fast fading and his lungs were fast filling with blood His breathing was becoming shorter and shorter and there was a general wasting away of the vital powers Dr Barker, when pressed for an express opinion as to how long he thought Conkling would live, declined to make any positive statement in that direction

NEW YORK, April 7—At 6 50 o'clock the professional nurse, who had just left the sick room, announced that the end was fast approaching and Conkling could not live long.

A FALSE REPORT

NEW YORK, April 7—Mr Conkling expired at 8 .9 p m

NEW YORK, April 7, 9 45 p m—Mr. Conkling's brother, who has just come out of the house says Conkling is not dead but dying. The report of his death at 8 .9 was on the strength of a note from the professional nurse who appeared at the door at the time and was asked if Mr. Conkling was dead

NEW YORK, April 7, 9 p. m.—Gen Fred. Grant has just come out of the house and says positively Conkling is not dead, but cannot live twelve hours. This is the first official announcement from the house

LAST HOURS AT THE BEDSIDE.

NEW YORK, April 7.—Dr. Barker called at 9..3 p. m. and remained until 9.25. He said Conkling was slowly sinking but may linger for hours yet. He is unconscious and suffering no pain. So far there is no wearing on the tissues, and as the vital powers of some men are greater than others there is no knowing how long he may linger. He may live until morning. The pulse is 14 temperature 103, respiration 30.

Dr. Barker seemed quite overcome as he stood on the steps of Conkling's house this afternoon and told a reporter of the impending dissolution of his patient. At the afternoon the sick statesman lay motionless in bed in the Hoffman house annex. He occasionally moved his arms, which were under the bed covering. He lay on the right side in order that the wound on the left side of the head might not get irritated. This out, it will be understood, is the one Dr. Sands made when he operated in the endeavor to save the ex-senator's life.

At 10.15 p. m. Dr. Stokes came out of the house and said Conkling was sinking very rapidly. His death was merely a question of time. A large crowds of people congregated in the street through the evening, owing to bulletins announcing that the end was near. Prominent politicians and members of the bar were seen in the corridors of the Hoffman house discussing the abilities of the dying senator and inquiring for the latest news. Everyone was anxious to get information and, yet feared that any moment it would be learned that the end had come.

A SORROWFUL GROUP

surrounds the sick man's bed. Mrs. Conkling, whose vigils have been beyond the endurance of many stronger women and who had watched her husband well on in the early morning, was at this side looking worn and despondent His nephews, Judge Alfred C. Coxe and Alderman Conkling, and his brother Colonel Frederick A Conkling, and Mrs Oakman, were sorrowful observers of the passing away of the great senator The strong frame that in delirium required the strongest powers of the Hoffman house to hold him while wasted by disease now lay low and almost lifeless in the hands of the great destroyer The breathing of the lungs was weak and difficult Colonel Conkling left at 8 45 and five minutes after young Alderman Conkling, the former's son, came out and inspired a hope by saying the senator might live twelve hours longer

Dr. Barker called at 10 50 o'clock and remained until 12 o'clock He said Conkling was failing rapidly The extremities were becoming cold. The legs were quite cold near all the way to the house, his respiration very quick. He did not think Conkling could live much longer in fact he did not think he would live two hours He was suffering from general failure of the nervous system.

THE END

NEW YORK, April 7—Conkling died at 1 50 a m

Mr Conkling died in the rear chamber on the second floor of the residence It was a dreadful struggle that the patient fought against death, said Judge Coxe, but the end was peaceful and unaccompanied by pain His sorrowing wife and daughter were weeping at his side when the keen eyes were glazed and set in the struggle Mrs Conkling and her daughter bore up bravely, but the wife was most prostrated. Mrs Oakman supported her mother The ashen pallor deepened on the emaciated face Mr Conkling gasped three or four times and passed away In death the lines about the mouth and face were sharply drawn He was much emaciated, but still in death the face seemed natural

Immediately after the death Judge Coxe and Dr Anderson left the house No arrangement can be made to-night for the funeral The arrangements will be definitely settled when Mrs Conkling becomes more composed Judge Coxe said that in death Conkling's mouth was slightly opened, as though he had died with a gasp Mrs Conkling is alone with her daughter and is completely prostrate with grief

LATER—The interment will be at Utica

NEW YORK April 8—Mrs Conkling and Mrs Oakman were kneeling at the bedside of Roscoe Conkling when he died Mrs Conkling bent over and kissed his lips She left the room when the face of the dead senator was covered, and went into her room and he examined on the lounge

NEW YORK, April 8—The funeral services will be held over the dead senator's remains Friday morning in Trinity church West Twenty fifth street Rev. Morgan Dix will officiate assisted by other clergymen Friday afternoon the remains will be taken on a special train to Utica, where funeral services will also be held in Conkling's late residence previous to interment

Later it was decided that the funeral services in Utica will be held in Calvary church Saturday afternoon instead of at the residence The city pall bearers selected are Judge Shipman, Abram S Hewitt, S L M Barlow, Clarence A. Seward, Manton Marble, Senator J C Jones, Senator Don Cameron, William H Wallace, Walter S. Church and Isaac L. Barlow This morning the body was embalmed by an undertaker and placed in a casket

NEW YORK, April 8—The United States circuit court city court and other courts adjourned to-day out of respect to the memory of Conkling Addresses of eulogy were made by several judges and lawyers It was rumored that Conkling suffered from internal troubles, and that since death abscesses in the stomach had been discovered. Dr Barker said there was no truth in such rumors that Conkling's organs were healthy and that he died from exhaustion,

NEW YORK, April 8—The interment will be held at Utica, where the principal funeral services will be held next Saturday Short services in this city are for the purpose of accommodating many friends in the city and from Washington In this city and Brooklyn flags are flying at half-mast on the city hall and other public buildings. A thousand or more telegrams and letters of condolence have been received

ESTIMATES OF PUBLIC MEN.

WASHINGTON, April 8—Among the utterances of prominent public men concerning Conkling are the following.

Postmaster General Dickinson—He left a strong impress of his masterful personality, his vigorous intellect, his purity and his patriotism upon the history of the country

Secretary Vilas—Senator Conkling deserves to live long in the grateful memory of his countrymen for the purity integrity and purity of his official life and character

Senator Jones of Nevada—I never knew a man better equipped by nature for senatorial duty, and, in my opinion, no man better qualified for that duty has entered the senate in half a century. Throughout his long public career he exhibited unspotted integrity

Secretaries Whitney and Endicott and Attorney General Garland spoke in similar terms of praise. Secretary Fairchild is a relative of Conkling's by marriage and will attend the funeral.

Senator Allison—Conkling was one of the great characters of our country, distinguished for his intellectual activity and force.

Senator Sherman—I have the highest respect for the abilities and personal character of Senator Conkling when he died Mrs Conkling bent over and kissed his lips She left the room when the face of the dead senator was covered, and went into her room and he examined on the lounge

Senator Edmunds—He was one of the most brilliant and able men I ever knew.

# WEATHER BULLETIN.

Senator Palmer Declares Against the Administration.

## Secession Sentiment Growing Rapidly in Illinois.

Ask Grant to Interview Democratic Politicians.

A Talk With Gen. Meara and Other Politicians of the State.

[Special Correspondence of the Gazette.]

DENVER, Colo., April —, 1865.

Senator Palmer arrived from the East last night, and was met at the depot by a large delegation of citizens, who escorted him to the Windsor Hotel, where he was assigned to the finest suite of rooms in the house. Governor Evans, Chief Justice Wells, Mayor Bates, and other prominent citizens called upon him during the evening, and he was serenaded by the Cornet Band. Senator Palmer is a fine-looking man, and has the appearance of a thorough gentleman. He is about fifty years of age, and has a pleasant, affable manner. He is accompanied by his wife and daughter, who are also stopping at the Windsor.

Senator Palmer is here on a visit of pleasure, and has not the slightest intention of making a speech. He will remain in Denver about a week, and then go to Pueblo, where he has a large landed interest. He is a heavy stockholder in the Pueblo Land and Town Company, and has been for some time past. He has been in Pueblo several times, and is very much pleased with the prospects of the place. He says that the Pueblo Land and Town Company have the best title to their property of any company in the country, and that they have been very fortunate in securing the services of Gen. Beach as their agent. He says that Gen. Beach is a thorough business man, and that he has managed the affairs of the company in a manner that has given entire satisfaction to all the stockholders.

Senator Palmer is a warm friend of Gen. Grant, and has been for many years. He says that Grant is the most popular man in the country to-day, and that he will be the next President of the United States. He says that Grant's administration has been a success from the start, and that the people have every confidence in his ability to carry the country through the present crisis. He says that Grant's policy is the only one that will restore peace to the country, and that he will be supported by the people in whatever he does to accomplish that end.

Senator Palmer is a strong Democrat, but he says that he is not in favor of the present Democratic party. He says that the party is controlled by a set of men who are not fit to be trusted with the affairs of the country, and that they will be defeated at the next election. He says that the Democratic party will be split in two, and that the Northern Democrats will support Grant, while the Southern Democrats will support some other candidate. He says that he is not in favor of this, but that he sees no other way out of the difficulty.

Senator Palmer is a fine conversationalist, and has a large fund of anecdotes and stories. He is a great admirer of Lincoln, and has many interesting things to say about him. He says that Lincoln was the greatest man he ever knew, and that he will be remembered as the greatest President this country has ever had. He says that Lincoln's death was a great loss to the country, and that it has been felt more and more as time has gone on.

Senator Palmer is a member of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, and has been for several years. He says that he has had a good deal to do with the foreign policy of the country, and that he is proud of the fact that the United States has always been on friendly terms with all the nations of the world. He says that he hopes it will always remain so, and that he will do all he can to keep it so.

Senator Palmer is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has been for many years. He says that he has taken all the degrees, and that he is a Knight Templar. He says that he has attended many Masonic conventions, and that he has always found them very pleasant and profitable. He says that he hopes to attend the next one, which is to be held in Denver in September.

Senator Palmer is a member of the Episcopal Church, and has been for many years. He says that he has been a vestryman in his parish for a long time, and that he has always taken a great interest in the affairs of the church. He says that he is a firm believer in the doctrines of the church, and that he hopes to live and die in the faith.

Senator Palmer is a widower, and has been for several years. He says that his wife died in 1860, and that he has never married again. He says that he has two children, a son and a daughter, both of whom are married and living in the East. He says that he has several grandchildren, and that he is very fond of them.

Senator Palmer is a man of large means, and has been for many years. He says that he has made his money by his own efforts, and that he is proud of the fact that he has never had to depend on anyone else for support. He says that he has always been a hard worker, and that he has never been afraid of work.

Senator Palmer is a man of strong convictions, and has been for many years. He says that he has always had the courage of his convictions, and that he has never been afraid to express them. He says that he has always been a friend of the poor man, and that he has always tried to help those who were in need.

Senator Palmer is a man of great energy, and has been for many years. He says that he has always been a busy man, and that he has never had much time for idleness. He says that he has always been fond of outdoor sports, and that he has been a great hunter and fisherman in his time.

Senator Palmer is a man of great courage, and has been for many years. He says that he has been in many dangerous situations, and that he has never been afraid to face danger when it was necessary. He says that he has always been a soldier at heart, and that he would have been a soldier if he had had the chance.

Senator Palmer is a man of great ambition, and has been for many years. He says that he has always had a desire to be something more than he was, and that he has never been satisfied with his position in life. He says that he has always been a student of history, and that he has read many books on the subject.

Senator Palmer is a man of great learning, and has been for many years. He says that he has always been a lover of books, and that he has a large library at his home in Illinois. He says that he has read all the standard works of history, and that he is familiar with the lives of all the great men of the world.

Senator Palmer is a man of great wealth, and has been for many years. He says that he has made his money by his own efforts, and that he is proud of the fact that he has never had to depend on anyone else for support. He says that he has always been a hard worker, and that he has never been afraid of work.

Senator Palmer is a man of great influence, and has been for many years. He says that he has always had a large circle of friends, and that he has always been on good terms with his neighbors. He says that he has always been a peaceable man, and that he has never been involved in any quarrels or disputes.

Senator Palmer is a man of great modesty, and has been for many years. He says that he has never sought office, and that he has never been a candidate for any position. He says that he has always been content to remain in private life, and that he has never had any desire to be in the public eye.

Senator Palmer is a man of great simplicity, and has been for many years. He says that he has always lived a simple life, and that he has never been extravagant in his habits. He says that he has always been a plain man, and that he has never tried to be anything else.

Senator Palmer is a man of great piety, and has been for many years. He says that he has always been a religious man, and that he has always tried to live up to the principles of his religion. He says that he has always been a member of the church, and that he has always been a regular attendant at its services.

Senator Palmer is a man of great charity, and has been for many years. He says that he has always been a generous man, and that he has always been willing to help those who were in need. He says that he has always been a friend of the poor, and that he has always tried to relieve their distress.

Senator Palmer is a man of great patriotism, and has been for many years. He says that he has always been a loyal citizen, and that he has always been willing to do his duty by his country. He says that he has always been a supporter of the government, and that he has always been willing to make any sacrifice for it

# THE GAZETTE.

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THE GAZETTE PRINTING CO.

DAILY—IN ADVANCE.
Per annum.....$10 00 Six months.....5 0
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WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE.
Per annum.....$1 50 Six months.....75
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All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them

B. W. STEELE,
Manager of the GAZETTE


One of our Denver contemporaries speaks of Matthew Arnold as the author of "Tom Brown at Oxford."

Mayor Sheldon's opening address was a model utterance in its way. But the city's interests require a partisan or personal interests.

The council can not get along very much Monday night in the election of officers. Democratic opinion shows at least that there is no clique strong enough in the council to govern.

The inaugural address of Mayor Sheldon delivered before the city council last evening shows that he is fully sensible of the responsibilities which will devolve upon the city government during the coming year.

Two members of the council voted for a ban for city physician charged with signing prescriptions for liquor in bars. This is a suggestion to other physicians who wish to be candidates next year.

The lack of consistency which obtains among the democrats is shown in a very amusing way in the action of a democratic county convention in Pennsylvania. The convention expressed itself in favor of Cleveland's renomination but was opposed to his tariff policy.

Mayor Sheldon appointed city marshal, etc., last evening on Monday night, and is ready to make his own successor. Since he has been in office he has given satisfaction except to those who wish to break the ordinances. This ought not to be considered disqualification for his office.

It has been estimated that the Burlington strike has cost the railroad company $2,000,000 and the strikers $600,000. What the cost to the public has been cannot be computed. The only gainers by the strike have been the men who have been elected officers of the striking employes and the stockholders of rival lines.

The people of southwestern Colorado owe a great debt to Senator Bowen for what he has done in securing the passage of the bill providing for the removal of the Southern Utes. He has conducted the fight ably for this for the last four years and we congratulate him and the people of southwestern Colorado on Senator Bowen's success.

The charge which was made against District Attorney Fellows of New York previous to his election, that he was a friend to the boodlers, seems to have been well grounded. Judging by his conduct since he assumed the duties of the office Mr. Fellows has gone very little in pushing the cases against the boodlers, and from present appearances he would be greatly relieved if he could be relieved from all thoughts about them.

There is one good omen for the republican party this year. Of the prominent candidates mentioned for the republican nomination for the presidency all are men who can secure the united support of the party. Sherman, Allison, Gresham, Harrison and Lawley have never been offensively connected with any cliques of the party. They are all men of experience in public life, of clean personal character and more than average ability.

The Providence Journal which refused to support the republican candidate for lieutenant governor in the recent Rhode Island state election, has made explicit charges of bribery against him. The charges name votes were openly purchased on election day in his behalf. The men whose votes were purchased were given brass checks which they cashed at their saloons which they could exchange for money at certain specified places. The charges have been made so clearly and fully that the republicans of that state cannot allow them to pass unnoticed.

The budget presented a few days ago by Mr. Goschen in the English parliament shows a prospective surplus of two hundred and twelve thousand pounds. By this budget, the receipts will be reduced about five hundred and twelve thousand pounds. This budget suggests many comparisons with our own. Our surplus amounts to about one hundred million dollars. The statesmanship of the country is considering the question, how this surplus shall be reduced, but the problem is not yet solved. The condition in this country is anomalous. This probably the first instance where it has been found difficult to dispose of so large a surplus. It is one of the most remarkable evidences of the richness of this country.

We have received the annual report of the chamber of commerce and board of trade of Denver. It is compiled by General Frank La Rue, secretary of the organization. While the pamphlet is largely devoted to Denver, it contains more valuable and recent information regarding the industrial resources of the state than we have seen in any recent publication. It will be found exceedingly valuable for reference. It is the kind of a pamphlet that we should have expected General La Rue to prepare.

It is said that the consumers will not be benefited by the low rate which the Denver, Texas & Gulf is giving us to the coast, because the difference in the rates will be pocketed by the retailers. If this were true it would still be well for Colorado because our retailers would make more and would probably keep better stocks. Low freight rates must be a benefit because we have so few things that we need to protect by railroad rates, but it is important that the railroad rates should be steady.

The delegation selected from Vermont to the national republican convention is for Blaine. This is a pretty severe slap at Senator Edmunds. Senator Edmunds was ten years ago the most popular man in public life in Vermont. In two successive national conventions, that of 1880 and of 1884, he was presented as a candidate for president. In each convention he stood well, being fourth on the list on the first ballot in the convention of 1880, and third on the list on the first ballot in the convention of 1884. The decline in Edmunds' popularity is probably due to two things, too large corporation fees and too much coquetting.

Pueblo seems determined that Denver shall not be allowed a voice in the anti-railroad discrimination convention which it proposes to hold next month, and to which the various counties in the state with the exception of Arapahoe, have been invited to send delegates. This shows a very narrow spirit, and will give grounds for the statement that the convention is gotten up solely to injure Denver and strengthen Pueblo. It is to be a call for an anti-discrimination convention, but the first act of those who have called it to discriminate against Denver. A movement which follows the very line of action which it seeks to condemn will accomplish very little.

A few days ago we made some comments on high license in New York. Mr. Barker has written us a communication which we publish on this subject. The fourth point raised by Mr. Barker is not confirmed by the New York state election. In that election the liquor men were all opposed to the high license, and for this reason, the republican party was defeated at the polls. The fact is that the liquor men are simply against high license. But the issue is between prohibition and high license, they are for high license. But if the issue is between high license and no license, they are for no license. They are for the best available law that will give them the first restraint.

Senator W. E. Chandler, who has remained silent for a considerable time, greatly to the country's surprise, has again seized the booby shirt, and will have the war fought over in a discussion of a bill which he has just introduced. The bill's significance as an offset to the efforts of the southern members who are opposing the direct tax bill. This bill provides for the re-enactment of the law levying the direct tax in 1861, and to collect from the states which seceded the money which they have never paid. There is a radical difference between the bill and the one upon which so much filibustering has been done. But Mr. Chandler sees in it an excellent opportunity to resurrect the decayed issues of the past, and with the assistance of the New York Tribune proposes to give the southern members a bitter dose. It is unfortunate for the republican party that such men as Senator Chandler have a hand in shaping its policy. Lacking responsibility for the revival of sectional feelings and issues be thrown on the democrats and the cry of the "bloody shirt" will soon cease.

Matthew Arnold, the celebrated English author and poet who visited this country a short time ago, died very suddenly yesterday. He was the son of the celebrated Thomas Arnold of Rugby, and was born at Laleham in Middlesex, December 24, 1822. He received his education at Rugby and Oxford, and was elected a fellow of Oriel college in 1845. He became private secretary to Lord Lansdowne in 1847. He was married in 1851, and elected professor of poetry at Oxford in 1857. In 1855 he published a volume of "Essays in Criticism" which attracted wide spread attention. He deserves to rank among the leading critics of the day. His style possesses a certain severity of expression which detracted from the popularity of his works. A few weeks ago he published a volume on American civilization, the material for which he gathered during his last visit to this country. Taken as a whole it is a caustic arraignment of American life and customs. His ability as a scholar has never been questioned, and he was given a place among the leading men of his time.

## CONKLING.

Perhaps no fact showed the great hold Conkling had on the political life of the country, as the deep and universal sympathy elicited by his illness. He had been out of active political life for eight years, and this is long enough for almost men to be forgotten. Fish, Fenton, Morgan and Seymour have all recently died. They were all contemporaries of Conkling in New York, and occupied equally high positions. But their deaths barely excited passing comment. What gave Conkling his great hold it is difficult to say. He was not an unselfish man in politics because he is in error in them ceased when he left office. He was true to his friends in a way, but these friends were always compelled to place Conkling's ambition before their own. He was not a great statesman, because in the great opportunity he had to shape legislation, during the war and reconstruction periods, he made no great impression on our legislation. Still he held a high position among the senators who did. He was not profound by interest on the great principles of government. His great efforts were over patronage and appointments to office. His resignation and retirement from political life were caused by an accident in a contest over an appointment. He was at all times a partisan, and a partisan who knew the value of and used patronage. His ascendency in New York politics was not obtained until he had beaten Fenton in the control of the machine. Until Grant became president Fenton was the stronger. Grant stood with Conkling and Fenton went to the wall. He was not a great orator. His style was pompous and involved. His speeches will never be collected and published as were those of Seward. Because the subject matter is now valuable, nor was he way of putting his thoughts commendable. He was the best stump speaker of his day, but his ascendency more on his personality than the strength of diction of his speech. He had such powers of sarcasm, but this was a trait that was great in his speeches. Yet, notwithstanding the above, he was the greatest personality in politics since the war. It is difficult to explain, but it is a fact. It is true that he came from the greatest state in the union, that in this state he was the great domineering power of the stronger party. But it was at a time when either there were no strong men or the strong men were out of politics. He was also the strongest person in Grant's administration, but this was an influence that could only be strong with such an administration. With the two last he could no even remain on speaking terms. He was in the habit of treating Grant's cabinet officers as his lackeys. When this was no longer possible under Hayes and Garfield, he sulked and spoke of the "men of the White House." When the republicans were in power he was a good administration republican, so long as he could control the patronage, but when he could no longer do this he was a worse enemy than a democrat. He never stopped a party in a political campaign that he was not to receive a personal benefit from unless that of 1880 be an exception. Even then he expected more reward than the success of his party gave him, because when his personal demands were not accepted he played a "sulk" part in the tragedy ending with the death of Garfield. We look in vain in his career when in public life for any noble generous act of sacrifice to his country or his party. In the seven years he has been out of public life, though the party that honored him needed his help and though the principles of that party which should have stirred his patriotism were imperiled, he never once lifted his hand to help his party or vindicate the principles that concerned the prosperity and perpetuity of our government.

Yet his sporadic personality made him a force in politics, so that though out of them for seven years his death has left a void. He must have had great sources of power. Among those were his frankness and sincerity. No enemy ever received an unmanly thrust from him. No friend ever had a promise broken, was not honored. He was never suspected of vanity. This is saying a good deal considering the period he was in the senate. He hated deceit and dishonesty. He never pretended to be better than he was. He never condescended to defend himself from personal attacks. All this can be said of him with truth, and for this he deserved honor as a man.

By the appointment of Mr. Lovering to be United States marshal for the district of Massachusetts, General Banks practically ends his political career. His career has, perhaps, been used more frequently to excite the ambition of the poor American boy than that of any other man except Lincoln. He received a very meager education in the public schools. Since about twelve years of age, he has earned his own living, beginning as a cotton boy. He worked hard and finally entered the profession of law. His political career began in 1849, at the age of thirty-three when he was elected a member of the Massachusetts legislature. From that time until the present, covering a period of almost forty years, he may be said never to have been out of office. Until the war, his political advance was steady. He served in the Massachusetts legislature four years, the latter two of which he was speaker of the house. During this time he was elected to the state senate but declined the election. In 1858 he was a member of the Massachusetts constitutional convention and was elected its president. The same year he was elected to congress where he served in the over house from 1858 to 1857. During his second term he was elected speaker of the house. This is a position that no other man with so short a service in the house and with so little national reputation ever achieved. He resigned his seat in the house to become governor of Massachusetts, which position he held until the first of January, 1851. Satisfied with political honors, he took the position of president of the Illinois Central railroad, at that time the proudest railroad position in the country. He gave up this position to enter the army, where he served during the entire war, with rank never less than that of major general of volunteers. As soon as the war was over, he entered the house again and served there, with the exception of one term, until he took his position as United States marshal for the district of Massachusetts. During his services in the house, he was for many years chairman of the committee on foreign relations and was always a conspicuous and influential member. Strange to say, however, after an active career, so long and so varied, he has made very little impression on his country. He seemed to have had a rare faculty of winning friends, and his personal bearing was always dignified and courteous. For these reasons he was preferred to abler men. He occupied these high positions during a time when many of our public men yielded to the temptations that beset them, but no charge was ever made against his integrity.

The Denver World in a brilliant article on Tuesday afternoon defends Denver from the charge of uncleanness. On the whole, the defense, though incomplete, is a very good one. But it is not a vindication. The cause of this opposition to Denver's quite largely due to the extreme uncleanness and foolishness of the Denver press. For example, when the Rock Island proposed to build to this point in Colorado, one of the Denver papers called on the Denver merchants to boycott this road. It would not change the terminus from Colorado Springs to Denver. Somewhat of the same foul dozing was tried on the Missouri Pacific. This is not fair competition, but shows a meanness and uncleanness that no respectable community should indulge in. It would be possible to mention a great many other instances of the same character. When Denver obtains any advantage by fair competition we are always very glad to congratulate her. Denver ought also to have the same kind feeling towards some other smaller and weaker rivals. The Denver World is very much mistaken in stating how much other parts of the state have been benefited by Denver. Such has not been the case with any of us though we have poured our gains into her lap. The World says Denver has given us the railroads. This is not true. The Denver & Rio Grande system originated with the owners of Colorado Springs, and until 1886 the general office of the railroad was in this city. No Denver capital was ever put in the road and no Denver citizen was prominent in the management of the road in its early history. Besides this, the Colorado Midland was an enterprise started and fostered entirely by Colorado Springs people, who invested a large amount of capital in it. We have the trackage of local roads, it will be found that Colorado Springs capital and Colorado Springs brains have furnished three miles of road to one furnished by Denver capital and brains. These roads have all been of very material help to Denver and we are glad of it. The great boom in real estate of '85 and the early part of '87 was due quite largely to the construction of the Midland. It can be said of Denver capital, however, that it has given this state a short route to the sea. This is a blessing from which we all reap a benefit. The rivalry which has existed in the past ought to cease. Each city has its own special advantages and should keep the benefit. We are all more or less dependent upon each other and we can accomplish more by working together for the development and growth of Colorado than by continual bickering and bickering.

For a most engaging pen-picture of France, has had a republican form of government. The various changes in the office of president have all been accomplished in such a peaceful manner that people have begun to look upon the present form of the government as stable. But every now and then the French people, carried away by enthusiasm, do some very foolish things. For example, General Boulanger was convicted before a court martial of five generals of division of deception and lying. Cypher telegrams were the means of his conviction. The decision of these five generals was unanimous and has been approved by the president. By this decision General Boulanger was placed on the retired list. He is now taken up by the people as a hero and has already been elected to the chamber of deputies by large majorities from several districts.

The people of New Mexico are civilized on the question of the admission of the territory into the union. If the claims of Dakota for state hood could be ignored by the democrats in congress, the admission of New Mexico would not have been forgotten, much less advocated by the democrats. If Dakota had a democratic instead of a republican majority there would be no delay in making it a state as far as the democratic party is concerned. The treatment which the people of Dakota have received from the dominant party in the house, fully shows the intense partisan spirit which governs its actions. The democrats seem determined to pass Congressman Springer's omnibus bill which provides for the admission into the union of the territories Dakota, Washington, Montana and New Mexico. The purpose of this measure is to offset Dakota's republican majority of 50,000. If the bill is defeated and the citizens of Dakota are deprived of their rights Mr. Springer will be powerless to help them. They owe their failure to obtain recognition to the republican party. It is not probable that the country will endorse such methods when the democratic party have adopted to evade the responsibility which the claims of Dakota for statehood have forced upon it.

The overwhelming majority by which General Boulanger was elected to the French chamber of deputies from the department of the Nord is a striking and substantial evidence of his popularity. The secret of his popularity lies in the strong characteristics of leadership which he possesses, and which are strengthened by his open hostility to German interests. His election is so possesses peculiar significance from the fact that he has just emerged from a banishment, which the government fondly hoped would consign him to political oblivion. He has again become a prominent figure in French affairs. His reascendency into power threatens to disturb the peace of Europe, in arousing a warlike feeling against Germany among the masses of the people. His election is in every respect a victory for the people, but it is not a victory which is the result of careful considerations on their part. Boulanger possessed a conservative disposition, which would allow him to realize the fact that the future of France lies in the development of her own resources, instead of in the acquisition of new, or the regaining of old territory. His elevation to power would give little cause for uneasiness among the true friends of the republic.

The chairman of the Michigan democratic state convention was elected mayor of Grand Rapids by 9 majority at the last election. A year ago the democrats carried the city by 800 majority. In the last election Governor Dickinson evinced the liveliest interest. When he entered the cabinet enthusiastic democrats confidently claimed that he would make Michigan sure democratic. So far his efforts have not been crowned with flattering success. The democratic candidate for congress in the extreme northern district was not elected in spite of Mr. Dickinson's claims to the country, and now it appears that this astute politician has succeeded in reducing the democratic majority in Grand Rapids from 800 to 1. Since the last election of the mayor, known what influences that city was the recipient of Mr. Dickinson's love, which was transferred by telegraph after the congressional election. A few months ago to the Spartan band of democrats in the district. In the meantime general complaints are being made over the inefficient and inadequate facilities offered by the postoffice department. If Mr. Dickinson would become less active and bestow more time in the discharge of his duties, the public would be greatly benefited, and his party's chances of success would be considerably increased.

The state election which will be held in Louisiana to-day is the most important which has occurred in that state since 1873. A peculiar interest is attached to the contest for the reason that the republicans will have an opportunity to vote, with the promise that their votes will be counted. The democratic party of the state is torn into two factions, each of which accuses the other of having conducted previous elections unfairly. The republicans have as their candidate for governor ex-Governor Warmouth, who is a hard worker and a skillful politician manager. He has been making a vigorous canvass and the republicans claim that they will wrest the state from democratic control. The promises of a free ballot and a fair count are pledged by the democrats. If Louisiana should go republican it would demonstrate beyond question that the stories of fraud and intimidation which are said to prevail in certain sections of the south at election times are not myths nor exaggerations. The democrats realize that success in Louisiana to-day is absolutely essential to their future prospects. For this reason the election in that state becomes one of national significance.

The Philadelphia Inquirer makes the following observations on the presidential situation:

A careful scrutiny, continuously exercised for many weeks, as to general republican sentiment, enables us to arrive at some definite conclusions concerning the presidential preferences that will assert themselves on the first ballot at the coming national convention at Chicago in June, unless something unforeseen and unlikely to occur should bring to the surface some candidate as yet unnamed. It is well understood that the first ballot simply express individual and state preferences, in many cases being only complimentary tributes of esteem, and sometimes simply complimentary; for, except in the case of General Grant, whose paramount and pre-eminent claim to nomination was universally recognized at the close of the war, no republican nominee since the rebellion has been elected on the first count of delegates, unless we have been utterly misled in our observation. Mr. Blaine, in spite of his declination and in defiance of some authoritative declaration in advance of the balloting should forbid him from being voted for, will be the first, and although he may not have the 30[illegible] votes that Grant commanded in 1880 on the first ballot, he will be far short of them. Next will follow Sherman or Depew. Then will follow many names, such as Edmunds, Gresham, Lawley, Evarts, Lincoln, Beaver, Hiscock, Morton, Harrison, Phelps, Miller, Foraker, Alger and possibly Ingalls and Cameron. This list will not be longer than that when Hancock was nominated in 1880, there being then nineteen persons balloted for. And when it is considered that in the republican convention of that year, of the names of six candidates voted for on the first ballot that of Garfield who became the nominee on the fifty sixth was not even mentioned, the possibilities of a republican stampede, bearer of somber hue in the coming campaign, has the power of precedent to sustain it.

The effect of the suffrage amendment to the Rhode Island constitution which was adopted at the last election is thus concisely stated by the New York Post:

The full effect of the new suffrage amendment to the Rhode Island constitution, which was adopted at the recent election, will not be felt for three years. It abolishes the property qualification which has heretofore existed, requiring every foreign born citizen to own $134 worth of taxed property before being permitted to vote. There are over 33,000 foreign born citizens in the state, but as they could not vote even if they were naturalized, only a few except those having the necessary property have taken the trouble to be naturalized. There were less than 5000 who had paid the necessary taxes and were qualified to vote at the last election. About 2000 others had been naturalized, but were not able to vote because of the lack of property. The remaining 26,000 have never been naturalized, but must be before they can register and vote. The law requires registration in December for voting in the following year, so that only the 4000 already naturalized will be able to get on the registry list and vote next year. It is estimated that at the election three years hence at least 20,000 new voters will take part. This will be an increase of fully one third in the total vote of the state.

President Cleveland's renomination now seems virtually assured, but the platform upon which he is to stand will demand an immense amount of study from the profound statesmen of the democratic party. The low tariff men of the west and south and the high tariff democrats of the middle states must be united. Nothing must be said to antagonize either the silver men of the west and south or the gold men of New York, while some little consideration is due to the mugwumpian notions of civil service reform, which, judging by his recent actions the president has totally discarded. The problem presented for solution to the democratic managers in the framing of their platform is a combination of free trade and protection, the suspension and continuance of silver coinage, together with the spoils system and civil service reform. The statesman who can make a platform embodying all these ideas is the man for whom the party is eagerly looking. He will be found by the time the convention meets, for the party has never failed to produce men who could shape its policy in any and all directions. But the democrats must remember that President Cleveland is a stronger man in some respects than he was four years ago and he will require a stout platform to stand upon. The country this year will not want to know so much about the man, as the principles and policy of the party which he represents. Just at present the party apparently has no policy, except that which the president has outlined for it. If the national convention refuses to accept his ideas and stultifies itself its candidate, the country will be treated to the interesting spectacle of a candidate running on a platform directly opposed to his expressed views. The stimulating atmosphere of St. Louis may, however, relieve the party of the embarrassment under which it is now laboring.

The Mormons seem to have abandoned all hope of securing the admission of Utah as a state, on the ground that polygamy has been suppressed. At the recent Mormon conference in Salt Lake City it was openly and defiantly declared that polygamy was a fundamental doctrine of the Mormon religion. Elder Clawson, whom President Cleveland recently pardoned out of the penitentiary, where he was serving a sentence for having violated the law against polygamy, took a prominent part in the conference. His speeches showed that he was just as ardent a polygamist, notwithstanding his recent experiences. It seems hardly possible that the democratic party will espouse the Mormon cause and support the bill for the admission of the territory in the face of such declarations. The Mormons have fully demonstrated the insincerity of their professions made a few months ago, that polygamy would be abolished.

A special to the Denver News from Kansas City regarding railroad connections for this year says that the Ness City extension of the Santa Fe road will be extended this year to Colorado Springs. None of our real estate buyers should be anxious to sell. Colorado Springs ought to have a greater advance in real estate during the year than any other city. Two great trunk lines connecting direct with Chicago will come into the state during the year and both will make their terminus at Colorado Springs.

The name of Minister Phelps is prominently mentioned for the vacant cabinet position. His appointment would be generally acceptable, and that includes such an unpartisan journal as the New York Tribune.

## ON THE RIVIERA.

Latest Season in the Winter Cities of the Riviera.

The Part Americans Play in the Social Life.

Monte-Carlo Crowded with Players and Spectators.

Comments of an Observer on the Patrons of the Game.

NICE, March 20, 1888.

The winter season of last year on the Riviera ended suddenly and dramatically on the morning of Ash Wednesday. On that disastrous day the earthquake shook this favored coast from Genoa to Marseilles, and the throng of winter visitors and carnival travelers became a frantic, terror-stricken mob, intent only upon getting away at any cost, and at the earliest possible moment. So great was the terror of that memorable episode that it was feared that the Riviera had received a fatal backset, and that it would be many years before its beguiling hotels and pensions would again be filled.

But, thanks to the cold fogs which have kept northern cities shivering since October, many of the regular *habitues*, and throngs of new visitors came early in the winter, and the season has been one of more than average prosperity. As usual, Americans have played a large part in the social life of all these winter cities, particularly Nice and Monte-Carlo, which more than any other places in Europe, except Paris, respond to the American idea of what a city of pleasure should be.

Mentone is chiefly a resort for invalids; San Remo has been dominated and saddened by anxieties about the crown prince and the quarrels of his physicians; and Cannes is too essentially an English community to be attractive to the average American who stops at hotels and takes his airings in a hired *landau de place*. There are, of course, the usual number of Americans, who have villas at Cannes, spend all their winters there, and have recognized places in the rather exclusive British set which prevails there, but they are mostly of the *blase* expatriated American type, who cringe in the presence of a noble lord, and confess their western origin apologetically, as a thing to be ashamed of and forgotten as soon as possible.

But as already said the main hunting ground of the average American in quest of winter sunshine is Nice, whence he slips over by train two or three times a week to dine at Monte Carlo and risk a few of his easily earned dollars at *roulette* or *trente et quarante*. Not that he is an especially ardent or reckless gambler. But life in these old eastern cities moves slowly and monotonously for him and in the absence of this national game of poker the cruel ice and the frigid atmosphere of the Casino offer a solace to his spirits.

Early in the season came Admiral Greer with the Pensacola and Quinnebaug, the two antiquated wooden hulks from whose spars our frugal government displays the stormy flag in Mediterranean waters. The Pensacola went home for repairs in December, but the Quinnebaug has remained in the harbor of Villefranche, a half hour's drive from Nice, where her engines have been overhauled. Although antiquated and utterly useless in war, ships like the Quinnebaug are comfortable cruisers and fairly presentable for the exchange of salutes and formalities, which happily is the principal function of our navy in foreign parts. Then, too, history counts for something. The old Pensacola has done some good, solid, joint-team fighting in her time. Her wooden sides have been ridden and her decks stained with blood, while these grim steel-clad squadrons of France, England, and Italy, which prowl along this coast, have never fired a shot at an enemy.

And so the cuirassed and turreted leviathans dip their flags courteously to the Quinnebaug, and Admiral Greer and his officers are the objects of such compliments and civilities as must make them weary of dining and visiting and dancing long before the season is past.

However harmless may be our ships, their officers are incomparable, and not only the natives of Nice, but foreigners of all nationalities and sexes—particularly the females—are zealous to do them honor.

Likewise early in the season came Mr. Gould and his family party on board the Atalanta, and later, during the heyday of the carnival, Mr. Vanderbilt arrived with his superb steam yacht the Alva. Each of these vessels is, in its way, incomparable, and people justly said that a country which can turn out steam yachts like these can build a navy when it is needed. Very quiet and unobtrusive men, these great railroad princes of the new world. No pomp and parade of servants and equipages. No display of costly jewels or other extravagance; they came and lived quietly a few days at hotels and then sailed away, one for Italy and the east, the other for the tropic islands and home.

As the throng at Nice is gradually melting away under the spring sunshine, Monte-Carlo still holds her own—which includes a great deal. Never was the beguiling little principality of Monaco more enchanting and busy and prosperous than now. It is next to impossible, without giving notice days in advance, to obtain rooms at any of the numerous hotels, and finally when you do obtain lodgings, the concierge or manager boons you with the air of one conferring a favor.

Besides its other attractions—and it is conceded to be in many respects the most beautiful place in the world—Monte-Carlo has a climate superior to either Nice, Cannes, or Mentone, and which physicians have only recently appreciated at its full value. Besides, the throngs which come to hear the concerts, see the pigeon shooting or fight the tigers at the Casino, Monte-Carlo has now a large and increasing *clientele* of invalids who come in the early autumn and stay until the white roads and red cliffs simmer in the heat of the next year's summer. One sees them wheeling about the walks and streets in bath chairs, basking on the terraces and in the gardens, or limping to seats in the great Casino where the games that work such moral and financial ruin go on day and night throughout the year.

It is a queer place, this great gloomy gambling hall, an ideal spot for a cynic to study human nature with its mask off and visor down. The frescoes and ceilings of the Casino are growing dim and dingy with the dust and lamp-soot of years, for with a business so steady and prosperous it is impossible to close the establishment for repairs. But I did not notice that anyone complained or missed the old time freshness of paint or story or decorations. The game is still in progress, that is the main thing. The clink of coin, the crisp rustle of bank notes and the sharp sententious cry of the *croupier*, as he announces the result of each deal or whirl of the ball of destiny are heard here from 11 o'clock in the morning until 12 at night every day in the year. The throng of players changes like a kaleidoscope. Men and women may come and go, the seasons wax and wane, but the game or rather games go on forever.

There are six tables devoted to roulette or which players may bet from 5 to 3,000 francs on each twirl of the ball; and two tables of *trente-et-quarante*, where fortunes of gold and bank notes—but not silver—may be staked on the turn of a card. By far the most interesting class of players to study are the women.

They are of all ages, nationalities and conditions. Young brides on their wedding journeys, who came in with their bridegroom to play an innocent game; ladies of the demi monde from Paris, sign-heeled, jewelled and extravagantly dressed, and young girls with their mothers, who might to be somewhere else; and finally the grim and wrinkled "countesses" from Russia or goodness knows where, who have been here constantly since the Casino was opened, who have been squandering their income steadily for years studying out a "system" that will break the bank, until their sharp faces have dried into one changeless expression, the restless, hungry greed of gold. Many of these crones have comfortable incomes from which they set aside a certain sum to be gambled each day. If luck is with them, they go home in finer radiant and happy, if otherwise, they gamble away their daily allowance and then sit, and keep the record of *rouge* and *noir* as a study for the next day's enterprise. They have become persons of one idea. Outside the Casino, as well as within it, they think, talk, dream, of but one thing—the game and how to win.

On any afternoon this season I can count a dozen or more of these devotees whom I can remember seeing here six years ago. They have grown skinnier, greedier, uglier and more superstitious, that is all. All the higher, nobler impulses of womanhood have been degraded in them to a species of Voodooism, with which they try to read in advance the horoscope of each day's luck and control the chance of the game. They are all believers in astrology and in certain occultations of the stars and planets they will not play. If a cross-eyed person comes to play at their table they will leave in disgust, and when, some months ago, an old man who had lost his last centime leaned back in his chair and shot himself through the heart, his fellow gamblers flocked round to rub their moneyon the dead man and insisted on the game proceeding a moment before the corpse could be carried away. Money that has been rubbed upon a corpse, particularly that of a suicide, is believed by these people to possess a potent charm.

Another popular fad is that there is luck in the innocent hand of a child, and one sees frequently sweet little children brought in by their mothers and grandmothers, and held up to the tables with their tiny hands full of gold, to be wagered according to chance, or the fancy of the moment, upon red, black, "pair," "impair," or some other chance of the game. A strange and unhallowed proceeding, this always seems to me, but it effectually proves how stupid is the faith of the oldest gamblers in any "system" or science against the chances of Roulette or Trente et Quarante. If head work could prevail why trust the haphazard innocence of a child?

To a person who keeps his head and does not play, life here has the interest of a perpetual melodrama. There is always something tragic or pathetic going on. Suicides of people who have lost their all at the game average thirty-five yearly, something less than one per week. The last was a Spaniard who had squandered a rich patrimony in Brazil. It is said, and no doubt truly, that many of the suicides here are cranks and unfortunates who would probably have taken their own lives if they had never seen Monte-Carlo. Things being at a desperate pinch, they raise together the little that they can command and come here to take the chance for better or worse. If they win life will be gay again, if they lose, as well have done with it at once. The picturesque thing is to see how quickly and adroitly the defunct is whisked out of sight, the blood stains wiped up and the circumstance forgotten. "People commit suicide everywhere," say the managers of the Casino; "and thirty-five per year, is not a high figure for a principality like Monaco."

I was quite touched this afternoon by the confession of a bright young English boy, who had won a prize in graduating from his school, and had been given by his proud father a three months' trip to Italy before entering upon his business career. He had spent a week at Paris, then came to Monte-Carlo, mainly because a school chum was coming this way, and invited him to stop over and risk a sovereign. He had won at first, as novices usually do; then the luck had turned, and he had staked and lost until his friend the tempter had to lend him enough to go home with and tell his disgrace. "It's the last ouring the governor will ever give me, and I deserve it," was all the poor boy could say as he sat in the concert room this afternoon, trying in vain to listen to the music and forget his grief.

Conversely, there is a little French bride here from somewhere near Toulouse who has come down with her rather gaudily dressed Adonise to spend their honeymoon amid these gayeties. She had begun her role early, and already carries the family purse. If Adonise wants an absinthe or a paper of cigarettes, she will give him the money to buy it, but he must ask her for it.

It was while on her idea that they mutually decided to try their honeymoon fortune at the game. She would attend to it. Squeezing in to the edge of a roulette table she laid a five-franc piece on No. 11. It was the merest chance that she put it there, of course, and just a moment after the ivory ball turned up in that number. With head fairly swimming she saw the croupier shove up forty napoleons on her lucky coin. And so within ten minutes she had won without knowing how or why, nearly a thousand francs, and had come out into the great vestibule to count and rejoice with Adonise. Ah, *que c'est facile, mon ami*. All the expenses of our trip paid, and now I shall have the silver vinaigrette and red parasol as far off and impossible as ever.

So it goes. If people had the wisdom and courage to stop when they have won a few hundred francs and go home, the banks would long ago have closed their gilded doors and turned the Casino into a sanitarium or hotel. But such is poor, greedy human nature, the easy conquest of unearned wealth sweeps away every impulse but that of avarice and enables the bank, playing with cool steady head, to maintain all this costly magnificence and amass eight million francs profit per annum.

### Removing and Restoring a Knee.

Albany Argus.

Dr. Herbert O. Starkweather, city physician, yesterday noon performed successfully an operation to relieve anchylosis, or stiffened knee joint, upon the left leg of Mrs. Louisa Bach of this city, who has been an inmate of the almshouse since November 4, 1886. She is fifty-three years of age, the mother of five children and has a husband living. The stiffened joint resulted from an inflammation following a severe cold about three years ago. The foot was turned upward and backward and the poor woman had been a nearly helpless cripple for over two years.

The operation was performed at the almshouse hospital, and Dr. Starkweather was assisted by Dr. James F. Barley, the house physician and surgeon, who administered the anaesthetic. William Brink, brother of the late Dr. Brink, who is now a student of surgery and medicine, also assisted Dr. Starkweather, and Mrs. Mary Ryan, the matron of the hospital, and James Norton, a patient, performed the necessary offices in attendance.

The operation was skilfully performed by Dr. Starkweather, who first made an incision in the flesh from the upper surface of the lower part of the thigh down over the knee joint to a point midway between the knee and foot. The flesh was then dissected from the bones, which were first sawed bare, and then the femora was sawed through three inches and a half above the knee, and the tibia and fibia two inches and a half below it. Thus the entire knee joint was removed from the limb, and after it had been released from the anchylosis that had contracted the bones were replaced in the leg and joined in their natural places with silver wires to allow them to reunite by the reciperative operations of nature in "the first intention." The wound was then dressed and the usual restoratives were applied to revive the patient from the effects of ether, under which she had been continuously for the two hours occupied in the performance of this delicate piece of surgery. At last accounts, seven o'clock last evening, Dr. Barley reported that she was doing well. It will require about six months for the complete healing of this case.

## ENGLISH DISHES.

Clive Logan Tries in Defense of English Cooks.

Looking Under the Reign of Talleyrand's Epigram.

The Encouragement Assisting the National Cooking School.

Thousands Taught by a Mere Private College.

LONDON, April 1, 1888.

Talleyrand's assertion that England has a thousand religions and only one sauce is an absurd epigram, which has had enough currency to make it stick. Equally as veracious would it be to say that France has a thousand sauces and no religion. Both statements are on a par for truth and falsity.

Addison, Goldsmith and Washington Irving—not to speak of countless authors before and since their time—have extolled the excellence of English cookery; but despite the approbation of these eminent authorities, the impression prevails in America that English cooking is an almost unendurable affair, far below that of the United States in succulence and variety, and not to be mentioned, however distantly, in connection with the French cuisine. The allusions of English cheer to be found in Shakespeare, in Dickens, and other authors who are constantly read in America, seem to have no weight with Americans as against the witty epigram of Talleyrand.

But if England has only one sauce what is that sauce? I can mention several, well relished not only in England but in every civilized country under the sun. There is Worcestershire sauce, Yorkshire sauce, Harvey's sauce, Anchovy sauce, and the dozen other famed juices not to particularize the pickles, onions, chow-chow, and condiments of the kind which require a sort of Examination Court to decide as a cook warehouse for Crosse and Blackwell have made the Anchovy Sauce Burgesses of a century back millionaires in pounds sterling, and for two generations have impressed upon humanity a large that no Harvey sauce is genuine "without the signature of Elizabeth Lazenby."

But whatever the English cuisine may be, there is a determined effort in progress to improve it. The South Kensington Training School for Cooks has received the approval of the English government, and large and imposing premises are in course of erection for the further development of this essential knowledge. From this school teachers are dispatched from time to time to the military hospitals of Aldershot, Woolwich and Netley, being invited thither by the war office to instruct the noncommissioned officers and men of the army hospitals in cookery for the sick. The principal aim and end of the South Kensington college is to spread the knowledge of good plain cookery, and to check that miserable Anglo-Saxon vice which curses Americans as much as the English, and from which the Latin races are happily exempt—I mean of course demonic waste.

The Mortimer street cooking school—which must not be confounded with the National school just mentioned—is a word of fame from end to end of the British Isles. Ten thousand persons graduate thence yearly in the art of cooking. This enterprise is a private one, but so enormous are its operations that no reference to the subject of culinary progress would be complete without mention of "Marshall's school."

I called at this establishment recently, and Mrs. Marshall came forward with the kind word of greeting which she has for all Americans. She is greatly interested in America, and is just now seeing through the press a book called "The American Marquis." This volume was written by an American gentleman in Paris, who is connected with the New York papers, and has for its subject that eternal source of amusement, the American colony in Paris. Mr. Marshall is launching the work on the London market, and I believe holds the copyright also. Mr. Marshall is a bright, energetic gentleman, somewhere in his thirties, and is naturally and properly proud of his prosperous school, and of his charming and clever wife.

I passed into the cooking room. Mrs. Marshall was busy with her large class, some thirty scholars being assembled to learn how to make the delicious dishes which Mrs. Marshall turns out so deftly. She is a young handsome lady, is Mrs. Marshall, always beautifully and stylishly dressed. When she gives her lecture called "A Pretty Luncheon," in the public halls of London and the provinces, she wears the superb diamond necklace which was presented to her by a number of her grateful scholars, and those persons who fancy cooking is solving work are rather astonished to see the charming artiste in which Mrs. Marshall cooks the many and elaborate dishes of her "pretty luncheon." A point which ladies observe is that Mrs. Marshall's canary apron is not even soiled after all the boning, trussing, broiling, baking, etc.

On the day I visited the school Mrs. Marshall was most becomingly attired in a crimson serge gown, handsomely embroidered and fitting like a glove. Her curls and glossy hair was stylishly dressed in puffs and curls, a large apron was fastened over the front of her dress and tied bow over a fashionable *tournure*. Ullary collar and cuffs of white linen completed this navy gown.

I asked this interesting young couple if they had had any Americans among their pupils, and they said they thought not, although unless such a fact were expressly stated they would not be likely to know Americans from any other English-speaking scholars. It is possible that there may have been Americans.

I certainly hope so. Our American girls leave home and crowd musical and painting studios in Paris and in Italy. Cannot any be found who will benefit humanity by learning the vital art of food preparation? Pupils of these various schools in London are expected to command situations of the annual from $60 to $150 a year, and "all found." Such emoluments are derivable in London from the exercise of a knowledge of good cookery, what figure should they reach in our American cities where good cooking is so highly appreciated, and so seldom enjoyed?

"Do ladies in society come here to profit by your instruction, Mrs. Marshall, or are your pupils altogether of the wage-earning class?"

"Oh, we have numbers of independent ladies who come. Some come with their own cooks, whom they desire to have instructed; others take the course for their own benefit."

"Where did Mrs. Marshall attain her great proficiency, Mr. Marshall?"

"She studied in Paris and Vienna, and completely masters the Austrian and Parisian cuisines."

Certificates in the German and the French languages, which prove this fact, are hanging in Mr. Marshall's private office.

It is to perpetuate the practice of good middle-class English cookery that the National Training school has been established on a basis of a joint company. The nobility and rich gentry are in a position to employ cooks with larger salaries than Mrs. Marshall's; but Brown, Jones and Robinson require three well cooked and inexpensive meals every day in the year. Mrs. Marshall on the other hand, lays great strength on the "high class" cuisine, as it is practiced in Austria and France; and if any of her cooks develop into female Yateses, Mrs. Marshall has no objection. She is certainly one.

"Was Mrs. Marshall born a cook or made one?" I asked.

"She was very clever at it from childhood," answered her husband, "still no one dreamed she could ever do what she now does. She obtained instruction from the continental masters for her own pleasure, not supposing she would ever develop her knowledge in the direction of a large business enterprise."

"You are greatly to be congratulated. I hope America will have the benefit of Mrs. Marshall's great talent in instruction."

"We hope to go there this summer on a holiday trip, if prevented we shall certainly go next year."

My visit to Mrs. Marshall's school formed a valuable pendant to my information concerning the fairs of the National Training School. As with every worthy object in England, with a claim to national utility, the aristocracy is earnest in its assistance to this National Cooking school.

On the invitation of the baroness and Mr. Burdett Coutts, a meeting was recently held at their noble residence in Piccadilly, and I can truthfully say that a more interesting convention I never attended.

In the Baroness Burdett-Coutts's noble dining hall, a conspicuous gathering met to discuss the work of the school.

The baroness received the company with that simple grace and that unaffected dignity which render her conspicuous even among the members of an aristocracy with whom manners such as these are the only wear of high breeding. I have no space here to speak in detail of the rooms, whose pictures, statuary, rare china, are peculiarly hallowed with interest, outside their intrinsic value.

The cooking college is about to have suitable premises for its housing. Plans of a large and splendid building were shown, which it is proposed to erect in the Buckingham palace road, on land belonging to the Duke of Westminster, who will forego ground rent for two years in order to give the enterprise a start. In addition to tuition in the art of cooking there will be a registry office for cooks trained in the school. Intending employers will therefore be assured of the professional ability of those whom they engage. To dispose of the quantity of food which must daily be cooked in the training schools, a restaurant will be opened in one end of the building, which, if successful, will enable the school to reduce the cost of its fees to students.

The Duke of Beaufort presided, and among those present were the Earl and Countess Granville, Lord Arthur Russell, Sir P. Cunliffe-Owen, and other notable persons. Earl Granville made a felicitous speech, one as full of interest to lovers of good cheer in America as to similar people in England. He said it was generally admitted that the French nation were superior in the art of cooking to all others, and that he feared it was the admission of that superiority which had done harm to plain old English dinners, which were excellent things in themselves, and infinitely to be preferred to a bad imitation of made dishes or poisonously concocted sweets. No one could be charged with gluttony who held that a tender, succulent juicy beefsteak was a better thing than one that had by mismanagement become so hard and stringy as to defy the best efforts of mastication and digestion. Good cookery was a most important thing, not only for the gratification, but for the health of mankind; the school therefore must be looked upon as a philanthropic institution.

The erroneous impression under which they have previously dwelt, provides a delightful surprise for Americans coming new to London. They find the good old English cooking delicious. The Welsh or Southdown mutton is a positive revelation in succulence; the fat capons, the toothless birds which fall to the sportsman's gun, the delicately cured Wiltshire bacon, have the charm of novelty joined to their own perfection. The roast beef of Old England is a viand well known in America, from which country indeed many a "baron" which figures on England's tables is exported; nevertheless the excellent Yorkshire pudding, a truly English accompaniment, and the faint horseradish sauce with a basis of cream—another English sauce—render an English roast beef dinner a very good thing. Fish in the British Isles is delicious. Soles, salmon, cod, turbot, brill, are noble eating. Vegetables are not plentifully grown in England, but canned food of all kinds is to be had of every grocer, while the English cauliflower, the vegetable marrow, the seakale and some of the more delicate of the cabbage family are pretty eating, too. English "sweets" have an acknowledged place of honor in the science hall of the greatest French *chefs*. *Le pouding* is "the pudding" nothing more, nothing less; English by its name and English by its nature.

Nearly thirty-five thousand pupils have passed through the various classes since the opening of the training school in 1874. Marshall's school was established in 1857, and of late years has been teaching cookery to ten thousand persons each year.

These figures mean a deal of good cookery; both of the nourishing plain English cooking of the good old times, and of the more elaborate preparations which form the staple productions at the great private schools in Mortimer street. Americans, like myself, who have learned "in their own ears," Horace Greeley assert that America's greatest need is good cooks, are naturally anxious that cooking colleges, similar to these London ones, may be started in our country, were it to no other end than that henceforth "fried beefsteak" may be an anathema.

OLIVE LOGAN.

### TEMPERANCE NOTES.

As a result of the late election the entire city council of Ossawatomie, Kan., is composed of women. A local paper says the ladies are wives of prominent professional and business men, are fully competent to manage the city affairs, and it is confidently expected that the city will be better paved and have better lighted streets, cleaner alleys, a stricter enforcement of the Sunday law, fewer hoodlums on the streets at night and a better city government every way. The experiment will be watched with interest by the whole state.

Miss Frances E. Willard, newly elected president of the national council of women, the outgrowth of the great tenth days' meeting recently held in Washington, asks the press to print the following extracts from the constitution:

"We, the women of the United States, sincerely believing that the best good of our homes and nation will be advanced by our own greater unity of thought, sympathy and purpose, and that an organized movement of women will best conserve the highest good of the family and the state, do hereby band ourselves together in a confederation of workers, committed to the overthrow of all forms of ignorance and injustice, and to the application of the golden rule to society, custom and law.

"This council is organized in the interest of no one propaganda, and has no power over its auxiliaries beyond that of suggestion and sympathy, therefore no society voting to become auxiliary to this council shall by that act, render itself liable to be interfered with in respect to its complete organic unity, independence or methods of work, and no society thus voting shall be by that act committed to any precept or method of any other society or to any utterance or act of the council itself beyond compliance with the terms of the constitution.

"This National Council shall hold triennial meetings."

It is believed that with so broad a platform as this, all organized societies of women whose work is of national character or national value may be represented in the work and meetings of the council. Already a journalist of national reputation, Mrs. Emily S. Briggs "Olivia" of Washington, D. C., has announced a gift to this national council of property worth from one to two hundred thousand dollars, to be used in establishing a school for girls, where they can be trained industriously as well as mentally for every good word and work.

### STATE NEWS.

A county fair association has been organized at Buena Vista.

The anti-railroad discrimination convention will be held at Pueblo May 17th. No delegates from Arapahoe county will be admitted.

A new bank has been organized at Canon City to be known as the First National bank.

The coal mines at Louisville, Boulder county, are to be more fully developed.

The Sunday newspapers are at present engaging the attention of the Denver clergy.

A new opera house is to be built at La Junta.

It is reported that the Indian school at Grand Junction is to be closed on account of a quarrel among local democratic politicians.

Trinidad wants to send a delegate to the next national republican convention. Mr. John Conkle has been named for the honor.

# WATER STORAGE.

## Review of the Project of Irrigation for Arid Lands.

## Is Solution Within the Power of the General Government.

## The Expenditure Warranted as a Profitable Investment

## And Dictated by Considerations of Good National Policy.

As the germs of civilization began first to spring in arid countries where irrigation was, and is, essential to the cultivation of the soil, the idea of storing water for that purpose may reasonably be said to be coeval with agriculture.

Egypt, India, Asia Minor, Italy, Spain, Peru and Mexico have now, and, far back, beyond the reach of history have had, stupendous works for the storage of water to make possible, in those countries, the production of the necessaries of life. With the inhabitants of these countries the idea has been the offspring of necessity, and therefore by them been regarded as the most rational, efficient and economical method of meeting the exigencies of agriculture.

It is not surprising, on the contrary, that a people whose experience has been derived under different conditions, in lands where the rainfall has been, as a rule, amble to properly moisten the soil for the germination and growth of vegetation should be slow to appreciate the necessities of arid countries and the appliances needful to render them habitable.

Thus, though 1,050,000 square miles, or fully one-third of the area of our national domain, is of a character to render irrigation needful to agriculture, but very few of our statesmen or men of science have given a thought to the fast approaching necessity for providing the agencies to render this waste area habitable. Even one of our sea-board tenderers, through his ignorance of its immense possibilities, with superfluous arrogance, deems it better that it be "sunk beneath the sea" than to cumber earth's surface.

While our government could boast of a superabundance of fertile land, inviting settlement, and the rapidly regarded meagreness of communities along the frontier margining the valley of the Mississippi, it would seem excusable to regard with indifference the "Great American Desert" which expanded like a mythical region beyond; but now that the fertile lands are exhausted, and while the seekers of homes are multiplying in geometrical ratios the creation of this *desert* to our commanding and national interests has become of singular importance. Within the last twenty-five years Kansas and Nebraska with two and a half millions of people, have forced its eastern borders; Colorado, Wyoming and Dakota, with a million more, have broken its centers; while California and Oregon have, not only completely invested its western limits, but extended works of settlement far onward's its center, and the American people have learned the important lesson that our desert is a myth, and that instead of desert we have a vast extent of country possessing all the elements of fertility, and only needing provisions for distributing and storing its waters to become as habitable as the most favored portions of our globe. Another important truth is dawning upon our intelligence, and that is, that until the masses which are flowing in upon us from the old world are properly educated up to, and disciplined in the exalted function of self-government, some relief of exit for the unrest and impatience of restraint, which is the bane of crowded communities, must be provided to ensure the permanence and safety of government. To the fact that, since the inauguration of our government, such a field has been open to us is due to a large extent the tranquility and unprecedented prosperity which has, thus far, marked our history.

It is also apparent that a sense of neighborhood and inter-commercial interest is essential to homogeneity, and, therefore, unity; and that to strengthen and render perfect the silken cord which is to bind us together, as a common people, each hiatus between communities must be bridged, if possible, by settlement. It was a matter of serious apprehension, during the late civil war, lest California and Oregon, as being separated from the states by alkali deserts of unsettled, and therefore impassable territory, and as lacking that identity of interests which bind people together, should withdraw from the union and become a separate nationality. To obviate this the vast project of building the Pacific railway was inaugurated, while yet the nation was staggering under a weight of debt which would have threatened the permanence of any other government. Over $300,000,000 in lands and money were thus sacrificed on the altar of unity, and few there are at the present time to question the propriety of the sacrifice.

It is as much incumbent on the nation at the present time to perfect the work thus heroically begun as it was then to begin it. Our communities are widely separated and the cost of commercial relations between them is many times greater than it would be if settlements were continuous and there was available business along the whole extent of our great thoroughfares. A community of equal magnitude on the plains is now of equal, and even greater, importance to the nation, because it is of as much value, in a commercial point of view, and as an integral part of the nation, east of the Rocky mountains as west of them; and, moreover, it would confirm and strengthen the relations subsisting between the Atlantic and Pacific states. The policy of expending liberally to secure such a community appeals to the people with as much force as that which dictated the expenditure for California, and, even greater than it may be shown that every dollar so expended will be returned again to the government.

We are no longer trembling under a huge burden of debt. We are rich, and so far increased of this world's goods that our political parties are quarreling concerning the disposition of our surplus moneys. What better use can we make of it than to reclaim, subdue and beautify the waste places of our national homestead? To provide homes for the homeless? To relieve the pressure upon the older communities by drawing from them their idle, surplus humanity?

There is on the western slope of the Mississippi valley, between the Rocky mountains and the agricultural belt, a tract of country aggregating in the neighborhood of 250,000 square miles, of which at least 100,000 square miles are susceptible of irrigation—of being rendered habitable. Estimating according to the average density of population in the western states, this territory is capable of sustaining a population of 25,000,000 people, with millions of people with comfortable homes and needful accessories for obtaining a livelihood with pay, under our usual regime for the collection of revenue, twice as much into the treasury as would the same number of people homeless and dependent on precarious resources. Estimating our revenue at $15 per capita it is evident that our transformed population will contribute $375,000,000 to the support of government, and that half of this, or $187,500,000, will represent the increase of revenue arising from the transposition of population.

The commercial advantages to the now widely separated points of trade along the lines of our continents thoroughfares, arising from increased traffic and what is known as "way business," though difficult of estimation in "federal currency," is yet of great importance to a large proportion of our people, and worthy of the consideration of the conservators of the "general welfare."

But a prime factor in the production of compensation is the value created in the lands reclaimed. It does not require argument to prove that 100,000 square miles, or 64,000,000 acres of desirable land, provided with ample facilities for irrigation, will be immediately marketable at the government valuation, $1.25 per acre, or, in the aggregate, $80,000,000. Deducting from this sum their present estimated value for grazing purposes, fifty cents per acre, or $32,000,000, we have a balance, in the way of compensation, of $48,000,000; a net profit of a character to dazzle the cupidity of the most cautious and reluctant private enterprise.

An editor of one of our leading Colorado papers estimates that, to urge the matter of constructing reservoirs on the plains as a means of relieving the disastrous floods of the Mississippi is to expose its advocates to laughter and ridicule the enterprise as an agricultural measure by ridicule. It is evident that the editor has not given the subject proper investigation.

To irrigate 100,000 square miles of land would require a daily flow of 14,285,600,000 cubic feet of water—equal to a body 3,000 feet wide, 20 feet deep and 660 miles in length. Now the average flow of the water of the Mississippi does not exceed eighty miles per day, and is probably materially less than that, so that if the vast amount of water before specified be diverted from the upper tributaries of that stream, whence the great floods have their origin, it results as naturally as in any form of subtraction that the aggregate flow must be lessened by this quantity. No process of ratiocination is needed to establish this postulate.

It is not to be supposed that this vast aggregate of water is to be derived entirely through diversion from the various streams flowing through the country to be irrigated; that is out of the question. Those streams are inadequate to supply it. The streams must be supplemented by reservoirs for accumulating their waters, and also for intercepting surface drainage. The possibilities of this latter recourse are as yet unattested experimentally in America, and are therefore unrecognized or vastly underestimated. A single rain-fall of two inches extending over two miles square of territory will afford 56,320,000 cubic feet of water, most of which, owing to the impervious character of our soil and the rapid declination of our surfaces toward the valleys, will run to waste. An average rain-fall of 12 inches per annum extending over 100,000 square miles of territory would supply water enough to constitute a lake nearly 50 miles square and 40 feet deep; or 3,713,300,000,000 cubic feet, of which, at least, one-fourth could be stored and utilized for agricultural purposes. There would be waste from evaporation and, from what the latter terms seepage; but the former would moisten the atmosphere and by so much enhance the rain-fall, while the latter would contribute to the development and sustenance of springs.

There has been expended, prior to the year 1879, by individuals, the states adjacent to the lower Mississippi, and the general government, for the purpose of restraining the waters of that remorseless stream the enormous sum of 338,565,666; and it is estimated by some of our ablest engineers—Generals Humphrey and Warren—that to efficiently accomplish that purpose there will yet be needed an expenditure of $45,000,000, and an annual expenditure of $9,000,000 for superintendence and repairs. By way of compensation for this great expenditure they specify that there will be reclaimed 2,500,000 acres of sugar lands, 7,000,000 acres of cotton lands, and 1,000,000 acres of corn lands; while others assert that the lands reclaimed will fully equal 28,000,000 acres. Doubtless some of these lands are submerged at ordinary stages of the river and would require special work for their reclamation; but the major part of them are such as would find relief in the plan we propose, and would therefore inure to our aggregate of compensation.

From what we have herein presented it would, therefore, appear that with a view to the general welfare of the nation, our wild lands should as early as possible be made available for settlement; and, that, to accomplish this, the expenditure by the government of 8,000,000 to 8,500,000,000 would be warranted as a profitable investment, and also as the dictate of a well considered and judicious national policy.

A system of canals, deriving their waters from the Canadian, Red, Arkansas, Platte, Niobrara, White, Wanka Sicha, Cheyenne, Cannon Ball and Big Cheyenne rivers, and from the Missouri itself; the Yellowstone and its tributaries, the Little Missouri, Powder, Tongue, Rosebud and Big Horn rivers; the Upper Missouri and its tributaries, Milk, Musselshell and Marais rivers, and extending as far as practicable into the adjacent arid country, together with such reservoirs for storage and for intercepting the surface drainage as the conditions of the country may render feasible, would, it is believed, meet all the exigencies of the case, reclaiming three-fifths of our arid lands east of the Rocky mountains, dotting the plains with prosperous settlements, enhancing the amount of rainfall within that area, circumscribing the hatching ground of the dreaded grasshopper and thereby saving millions to our farming communities, and finally relieving the lower Mississippi of its burden of waters by diverting them near the sources of floods and rendering them tributary to man's necessities.

That the project will by many be regarded as chimerical, visionary and impracticable, is certainly expected. Many of the most salutary measures affecting the interests of mankind, have been so regarded in their inception and not until men have been educated to a better sense of their own capabilities and the beneficent proferings of their environment have they become convinced of their feasibility. So the more thoroughly the matter under discussion is investigated the more apparent will become the necessity for governmental action and the vast excess of the intrinsic value of benefits to accrue over the amount to be expended.

A. Z. SHELDON,

Colorado City, Colo., March 23, '88.

### Postmaster Love Resigns.

Last Saturday evening the following communication was received from Postmaster Love:

COLORADO SPRINGS, April 16, '88.

T. E. Sedgwick, City Editor Gazette.

SIR: I have this day, by the advice of my physician, considered it my duty to the public, as well as my own, to tender my resignation as postmaster of Colorado Springs, Colorado, to take effect as soon as my successor can be appointed and qualified. Yours, etc., J. F. Love.

For some time past it has been known that Mr. Love has been contemplating this step. His health ever since he took the office has been such as to prevent him from devoting much time to the duties of the position. A few months ago it was thought that Mr. Love was going to resign, and a number of local democratic aspirants circulated petitions to have themselves appointed to the vacancy. The names most frequently mentioned in connection with the office in the event of Mr. Love's resignation were those of T. E. Thedinga, C. C. Reynolds, Milo Rowell, and R. A. Meier. It is believed that Mr. Rowell could have the office if he would accept it.

### Quick Work.

Saturday morning at five minutes past twelve o'clock Sheriff Jackson received a telegram from the chief of police at Denver to arrest a woman who was a passenger on the Leadville night express on the Midland. The message stated that she was wanted for the theft of two diamond bracelets. The sheriff, in company with Officers Williams and McCabe, drove to the depot in time to board the train, which arrives in the city at 2:15. A description of the woman was given in the dispatch, and she was found in the sleeper where she had retired. She was quickly aroused from her slumbers and informed that she was wanted. One of the bracelets was found upon her left wrist and the pawn ticket for the other was discovered in her pocket book. From the time the dispatch was received until the woman arrived at the county jail just thirty minutes elapsed. This accurately demonstrates the alertness with which the sheriff responds to any call for his services, no matter how late the hour.

## OLD MASTERS.

### The Fine Collection of Dutch and Flemish Pictures Owned by Mr. L. R. Ehrich.

Many of our readers have seen the accounts in the eastern papers of the fine collection of old Dutch and Flemish masters owned by our fellow townsman, Mr. Louis R. Ehrich, and now on exhibition at Yale college. The following account of this collection from the New York Times will prove interesting to most of our readers:

The university of Yale has the good luck to possess at the head of its department of the fine arts a gentleman bearing a distinguished name as a painter and member of an artistic family, but one who also enjoys and understands the value of works of art which lie a little outside the beaten tracks. Hence, when Mr. Louis R. Ehrich returned from Europe after a long stay some years ago, accompanied by a large collection of "old masters," Flemish and Dutch, it was in keeping with the ordinary state of affairs at the Metropolitan museum that no room could be found for their exhibition. Luckily for Yale, Mr. John F. Weir heard of the collection made by a graduate of the university, and took the trouble to examine it a little. The result is that the handsome art building given to the college by the late Mr. Street has an array of old pictures on its walls which will delight the artists and connoisseurs who can spare half a day from the city to make a flying trip to New Haven.

With Mr. Ehrich the collection of these pictures has been a labor of love, the recreation of a specialist enforced rest from overwork. It represents the failures and triumphs of eight years which have been given up to an amiable but also most useful mania. A collector who really loves old pictures rejoices, as heaven when a sinner is saved, if the canvas turns out to be the work of some obscure but talented painter of the great epochs; but if he succeeds in obtaining a minor piece by one of the great he comes near to having a fever. The disappointments are as keen as the rejoicings and far more plentiful. Mr. Ehrich has had the good sense not to rely on his unaided faculties in determining the *provenance* of pictures, but has used the services of the experts at Munich and The Hague, men who are naturally in touch with Flemish and Dutch pictures and make it their business to judge of old paintings by comparing them with the best-known originals in the national galleries, by examining the canvas under the microscope, by testing the pain in order to guess its age, and by submitting the picture to that crucial test, the intrinsic value of it, judged from a knowledge of the painter's powers and career.

Notwithstanding all this care, and an evident natural love and aptitude for his hobby, Mr. Ehrich has made mistakes and assigned names to pictures which they can hardly sustain. But he does so without dogmatism, and possesses the best qualifications of a collector, the disposition to advance his own views firmly, but to accept with a liberal spirit the criticisms of others. He has about 120 pictures in New Haven, of which a good deal more than 100 can stand the test. Those who know most about old pictures will at once perceive how high a praise this is, how much it speaks for Mr. Ehrich as a collector, finally how very valuable to artists, students and connoisseurs is the gallery that he has formed. Those who have examined in this city a collection of "old masters" like that of the late Louis Durr and that at the Metropolitan have before them a certain surprise when they shall see the Yale gallery. They will be struck by the intrinsic beauty of many of the landscapes and not a few of the figure pieces, by certain portraits, and by the color tones of the collection as a mass. They will enjoy the pictures, as a whole, for their lovely notes of color—partly the result of age, but more the original purpose of their authors; and when they come to examine them separately will be delighted to find in how many cases good workmen and good materials have combined to produce a beautiful object, due to withstand the ravages of two or three centuries of time.

As a rule the secondary masters of the Netherlands have been secured by Mr. Ehrich, but in several instances he has been able to get examples of the princes of painting. Of the two Ruysdaels pictures one is particularly charming. It is a small canvas in rich, light tones, representing a dance of country folk beneath an old oak, in which a player on the pipe is seated. On the right, on an eminence, is a Flemish villa built in a semi-classical style of architecture; on the left hand corner is a dog, painted with that inattention to the strongest characteristics of canine nature which was true of the period. The joyous band of 26 men and women is rushing about in an irregular circle, holding hands, and in some cases striving to kiss, in one case kissing. The bare shoulders, necks and legs of the handsome Flemish women, the naked bare forearms of the men, are painted with that love of muscular effects, that precision in the handling of the brush, that rigorous design in color which are Rubens himself. The movement in the figures is simply wonderful; the attitudes unconstrained and varied; the effect neither classical nor ignoble like the peasant dances of Teniers. Physically speaking, these robust people are peasants, and their hearty animal enjoyment belongs to that class; but Rubens has given them, now withstanding, a dignity and real grandeur that belongs to his genius. The strongest instance is the woman who is caught as she stands fronting the spectator, her head to one side, almost in the center of the throng. She is a vigorous and very beautiful creature, who might be cut from her surroundings and framed as a portrait, or for a type of bronze Flemish beauty. The painting of her hair, face, and dress is marvelous.

Two canvases are assigned to the great Frans Hals of Haarlem. One is a half length of a girl, somewhat Flemish or French in looks, who has thrust her left hand inside the shawl that is folded over her bosom. An intelligent look and decidedly a little dancing maker this an interesting picture if not certainly a work by his master. The small full length of a young lover, however, has all the characteristics of the wonder of Haarlem. He has his chair back on the hind legs and raises a goblet in his left hand, while he turns his face over the right shoulder and laughs out of the picture at the spectator. This has the spirit, but not the dancing and devil-may-care look that one sees in the pictures by Hals in the museum at Haarlem. Very charming is the portrait of a young Dutch lady by Cornelis, of Haarlem, an older painter than Hals, whom the latter surpassed on his own ground, that of portraying the well-to-do burghers of the little town. Her prim cap, neatly creased and lips, big stiff outer collar, reaching from back to shoulders, and finer white collar underneath, not to speak of her calm, good look, make this young woman a typical representative of the town where the cobblestones are washed every morning before breakfast. Cleanliness and godliness ooze from her every pore. The happiest point is the orange which she carries in her left hand at her waist. It gives the rich color point needed, and, without any sort of doubt, has a symbolical meaning, not, it may be surely said, that of the Orient which allies fruits with thoughts of love and matrimony, but that of Holland rising at the end of the sixteenth century from the ashes and blood of Spain to swear fealty to the House of Orange. This portrait is not only a beautiful, qualified painting, but a living bit of history from the past.

The specimen of Gerard Dou is in much worse condition than some earlier works, but on examining it by a good light its wonderful drawing and character are apparent. It is a miniature saint seated before an open Bible, the pages of which are illuminated by the light of a big lantern. He raises his eyes to a crucifix on the left of the lantern. The profile is exquisite, fine and noble; the face and foreign effects are charming in their sunken condition. The specimen of David Teniers the elder is a racy tavern picture, which does not offend so much by its indecency as most of the kind. The drinkers sit enthroned as "happy as a lord" on his settee, and dogs on his knee a rug. He wears a red cap and a coat of a fine greenish tone. The younger David is seen in landscape, not as usual, in a genre picture. On the left is a brown thatched tavern; on the right an elevation, with a peasant trudging along the road; in the distance is water with a church in a clump of trees, the water and trees of a curious green. A party of drinking boors sit in the other, before the tavern. The Adrian van Ostade is a peasant's interior, full of confusion, a single room where the mother sits suckling her infant before the big fireplace, and other children sprawl, about while the father boots down on the latest born and calls its attention. Isaac van Ostade is shown by a fine landscape of a yellowish tone; a farmhouse on the left, a ruin in the right distance. Paulus Potter, a greatly overrated painter, may be examined in a curious cattle piece, with two cows and two sheep in it. It is an excellent and faithful depiction of cattle; in the background is a farm building behind trees, the leaves reaching to the ground, and a fine rolling farm landscape on the right. Three specimens of Jan van Goyen are delightfully restful landscapes in pure bronze tones. In one, six fishermen in their boats are seen dark against a mirror-smooth stretch of water; another has the loveliest misty sky and dark foreground, with a color scheme running from right to left from an old house with three men near it to a canal or river with boats. Marines by Jan van der Capelle and the van de Veldes; still life by Jan Davidsz. Abraham van Beyeren and Kalf; landscapes by Koninck, Berinex, A. van der Neer, and Ruysdael; cattle by Cuyp and Paul Potter, van der Becuw, and portraits by Balthasar Denner, Melchior Hondecoeter, Gerbrandt van der Eeckhout, and Borne is de Vos will well repay loving examination. A scene of festivity in which nine men and women are engaged in a bare room with a fireplace is assigned to Gerard Horn, a little known painter. It is full of vitality, and contains figures any one of which Meissonier would be glad to own. Among the little masters rarely seen is Jekterveld, whose family and gentleman playing at draught, or backgammon, is a wonderful piece of painting. But it would be impossible to mention half the curious, or interesting, or beautiful pieces which Mr. Ehrich has got together. The collection ought to be shown in New York.

## RELIGIOUS WORLD.

### Notes and Comments by the Rev. James B. Gregg.

One of the most notable recent events in the American religious world was the installation in Boston the other day of the Rev. Charles A. Dickinson as pastor of the Berkeley Street church. It was notable because it marks the end of the opposition to the "new theology" in the Congregational church. Mr. Dickinson, who is by the way a member of the credential committee of the American board, clearly defined his position as in sympathy with the "new theology" men yet he was installed by the unanimous consent of the representatives of the extraordinarily large number of fifty-nine churches represented in the council. The charge to the pastor was given by Dr. M. M. Dexter, editor of the Congregationalist, who for a long time strenuously fought the progressive movement until experience taught him wisdom. We think our readers will be interested in the following account of this memorable council, taken from the Christian Union. It will be seen that the lion and the lamb, the progressives and the conservatives, lay down together upon this occasion:

An ecclesiastical council composed of representatives from fifty-nine churches examined and installed the Rev. Charles A. Dickinson, pastor of the Berkeley Street church in Boston, last Friday. The doings of this large and representative body are of special significance as the inauguration of a new movement which has behind it large financial support from other churches, with the purpose to carry on upon an extended scale special work to reach the masses within the neighborhood. Mr. Dickinson, who comes from Lowell, and is of the prudential committee of the American board, after expressing his assent to the apostles' creed, the new Congregational creed of 1883, and the simple creed of the church over which he was installed, read a declaration of faith, which, I think, is a sign of the times pretty clearly indicating the line along which many of the younger ministers of all denominations are thinking. No symbol of the past, he asserted, can adequately express the living, intelligent Christian faith of the present, while no two men conform in exactly the same way to the same symbol. Mr. Dickinson raised the question, "What do I believe?" and remarked that the things which have become a part of his life, as a Christian, a preacher and a pastor, have had a measure of growth and enlargement which he has made on two former occasions of installation; the first, made eight years ago, being "too much involved with the language and logic of the lecture room;" the second, while more in conformity to his present thought, "seems in spirit too scholastic, and in form too much given to exact definition." He then outlined, as the fundamental articles of his faith, the fatherhood of God; the divine sonship of man; the sacrificial mediation of the Christ; the necessity for repentance; the necessity of the new birth. These statements, which are evolved from his experience, he finds in the "two stupendous facts—the Bible and the Christ." The atonement he could not define, but believes in the greatness of the Father's love and the awfulness of human sin. There was not a word touching the problems of ecclesiology in his paper. Mr. Dickinson emphasized infant baptism, observing, "I believe it is by family nurture, according to the covenant promise, rather than in adult conversions, that the race is ultimately to be restored to its forfeited sonship."

Under cross examination, in answer to stock questions on probation, Mr. Dickinson made the distinction between those who have and those who have not knowledge of the Christ, refusing to deny that the heathen will have a Christian opportunity, but affirming "that no humane person could deny the hope that all souls would come under the grace of God," incidentally he said, he would not commit himself to any theory, "not to the theory taught at Andover when he was there," under Professor Park.

Secretary N. G. Clark was moderator, and other secretaries and eminent men who have favored the Academia were also in the council. This installation of one of the orthodox committee on this statement and examination, drawing the line essentially where it is now drawn at Andover as to the grace of God for the heathen, yet without assenting to any theory, is a significant finger-point on the theological chart—a registry of progress in the last five years within the denomination as to larger liberty, and indeed within the American board. This action was by one of the largest and most representative councils ever convened in Boston, with none of the conservatives left out.

### County Commissioners.

The board of county commissioners were in session Saturday. The official bonds of J. W. Van Meter, constable of precinct No. 5, and D. C. White, justice of the peace of precinct No. 10, were presented and approved. A contract was awarded to the Pauly manufacturing company of St. Louis for the construction of two iron cars and racks in the county clerk and county treasurer's office. These cars will contain racks for 500 books, and will be a great accommodation to the public. All the books of reference will be placed in the cars, which will be run into the fire-proof vaults during the night. The cars and tracks will cost $625. The apparatus is to be in working order by July 1. The commissioners directed the county clerk to advertise for sealed proposals for grading and riprapping a portion of the Manitou road between Colorado City and Manitou, and for building a bridge over Camp creek. All bids must be presented on or before 2 p. m. of May 1. The commissioners on Friday visited the county jail for the purpose of inspecting the four new cells recently constructed by the Pauly Jail Building and Manufacturing company. The cells were thoroughly examined while during and after their construction. The commissioners expressed themselves as greatly pleased with the cells and the thorough manner in which the contract had been complied with. They stated that the company had put the cells up in a more complete manner than was specified in the contract. The following bills were allowed yesterday:

| | |
|---|---|
| Pauly Manufacturing Company, balance due on cells | $3,960 75 |
| W. Davis, services | 24 00 |
| H. C. Hollister, services | 180 00 |
| H. T. Reid, road surveys | 18 56 |
| C. S. Libby, district attorney fees | 300 00 |
| J. C. Plumb, commissioner fees | 116 00 |
| J. C. Woodbury, commissioner fees | 125 00 |
| L. C. Skinner, commissioner fees | 150 00 |
| A. M. Hensley, road work | 32 00 |
| Thomas Draper, road work | 31 34 |
| George Recor, road work | 32 00 |
| W. Dickson, road work | 34 67 |
| George Ash, road work | 37 34 |
| W. C. Vermillion, road work | 21 34 |
| John Keenor, road work | 16 30 |
| Clayton Wells, road work | 17 34 |
| E. Hurst, road work | 12 00 |
| John Hamblin, road work | 34 34 |
| O. Hathaway, road work | 17 34 |
| E. M. Goodwin, road work | 9 34 |
| J. Straw, road work | 8 00 |
| E. T. Peachy, road work | 8 00 |
| D. P. Killen, road work | 10 67 |
| F. F. Castello, road work | 43 00 |

### Work on the Rock Island.

Mr. L. F. Faulkner, superintendent of construction of the Rock Island extension in this locality, has just returned from a trip along the line of the road for some distance east of Granger. The territory under his control extends from this city east about thirty miles.

He stated recently to a representative of this paper that a number of the grading outfits are already at work. On the 12th work was begun on the grade west of Granger, and Saturday the first spadeful of dirt was turned in Mr. McGovney's pasture directly east of the city by a party of graders which is camped there. By the middle part of this week, all the contractors between this city and River Bend will be vigorously at work.

Some of the heaviest grading on the entire line will be done between Colorado Springs and Granger.

In the course of the next few days work will begin on the road immediately north of the city. Mr. Faulkner thought that for the next six months between 200 and 300 men would be at work in this neighborhood. The big cut through which the road passes in order to reach the Monument bottom will be started at once and will be quite an extensive undertaking.

The case of E. A. Smith against the Denver and Santa Fe Railroad company was called for trial in the district court last Saturday. After a jury had been secured the case was compromised and withdrawn from the docket.

# OLD AND NEW.

## The Old Council Adjourns and the New Sworn In.

## Inaugural Address Delivered by Mayor Stricker.

## Fruitless Balloting for City Attorney, Marshal and President.

## The Fourth Ward Aldermanic Contest Engages Attention.

There was a large attendance at the meeting of the retiring and the new city councils at the city hall Monday evening. In addition to all the members of both councils being present, there was a large number of citizens in the body. The retiring council was called to order by Alderman Lawton, president of the council, and the following aldermen responded to their names when the roll was called: Slimebaugh, Perry, Vaux, Skinner, Stillman, Lawton, Callaway and Stubbs.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

A communication was presented from the city treasurer, in which that official pointed out the necessity for an increase in the salary attached to that office. When the appropriations of the city were only $25,000 the amount of the treasurer's salary was nearly the same as at present. He thought that the salary should not be less than $600 per annum, and he did not feel that he should qualify for the office unless more compensation was allowed him.

The communication was on motion received and placed on file.

The special committee appointed to enter into a contract with the El Paso Electric Company for furnishing the city with light reported that the contract had been duly signed.

The following report for the quarter ending March 31st, 1888, was received from the city marshal and on motion was placed on file:

| | |
|---|---|
| Total number of arrests | 111 |
| Drunks | 46 |
| Vagrants | 33 |
| Disturbing peace | 18 |
| Depositing hot ashes | 3 |
| Obstructing sidewalk | 2 |
| Leaving horses unhitched | 5 |
| Fishing on sidewalk | 1 |
| Dumping garbage | 1 |
| Shooting within limits | 2 |
| Using obscene language | 1 |
| Carrying concealed weapons | 1 |
| Resisting officer | 1 |
| Insane | 1 |
| Forgery | 1 |
| Larceny | 8 |
| Number of meals furnished city prisoners | 452 |
| Number of days work performed | 142 |
| Lost children found and restored to parents | 4 |

Goods to the amount of $100 was reported stolen, of which amount all but that amount was recovered.

The following bills were audited and allowed:

| | |
|---|---|
| E. W. Roberts, dirt | 840 40 |
| Reservoir work, per Bourk | 78 50 |
| Street and ditch work, per Bourk | 230 95 |
| Public grounds and building per Clark | 12 00 |
| Street and ditch work, per Clark | 60 50 |
| Cemetery work | 95 85 |
| Election expenses | 122 00 |
| W. F. Douglass, services | 12 80 |
| S. E. Sessions, repairs | 10 25 |
| Fairley Bros., supplies | 22 75 |
| C. A. Lanning, coal | 19 00 |
| L. L. Davis, repairs | 2 50 |
| Ben Jackson, sheriff's fees | 9 60 |
| C. C. Dana, fees | 7 95 |
| Gazette Printing Co. | 68 05 |
| George Cant & Son, papering city hall | 114 25 |
| George Harbaugh, supplies | 25 50 |
| Perkins & Hancock, supplies | 80 |
| C. E. Durkee, hardware | 3 30 |
| D. A. Russell, services | 3 00 |
| W. A. Stark, hardware | 31 90 |

Alderman Skinner offered a resolution fixing the salaries of the city officers at the same amounts as stated in the annual appropriation ordinance. The resolution was lost by the following vote:

Ayes—Skinner, Vaux, Lawton, Stillman.

Nays—Slimebaugh, Perry, Callaway, Stubbs.

Alderman Stubbs said: Perry stated after the vote had been announced that they had misunderstood the question upon which they had voted.

The minutes of the meeting were then read and approved.

On motion of Alderman Stillman the vote by which Alderman Skinner's resolution had been defeated was reconsidered and the resolution was adopted by the following vote:

Ayes—Stillman, Stubbs, Lawton, Callaway, Vaux, Skinner, Perry, Slimebaugh.

The council then adjourned sine die, on motion of Alderman Stillman.

### THE NEW COUNCIL.

Previous to the meeting of the new council the mayor and aldermen-elect, including W. H. D. Merrill, whose seat from the Fourth ward was contested, signed the oath of office.

The meeting was called to order by the city clerk, who administered the oath of office to the mayor and the newly elected members of the council.

The council was called to order by Mayor Stricker and the following aldermen answered to their names when called: Skinner, Callaway, Slimebaugh, Merrill, Stubbs, Bartlett, Lennox and Lawton.

Mayor Stricker in assuming the chair spoke as follows:

In assuming the duties of presiding officer of this council I have but little to say. You and I will have frequent opportunities of showing our devotion to the city's welfare by a zealous and faithful discharge of the duties that will fall to our respective lots. Our labors will speak for or against us and louder than words.

In view of the future prosperity which seems in store for us, the year upon which we are entering promises to be an important one in the history of our city. To study well its needs, both present and prospective, is no trivial task, for they are many and ever increasing, and how to provide for them, with the means entrusted to our disposal, without imposing burdens that will be onerous to many, is a problem well worthy the attention of those who have had the greatest observation and experience in such matters.

Assiduity, therefore, in our best endeavors, in view of all the facts and without favoritism or fear, is plainly the course before us.

In our deliberations in council it should be remembered that all are liable to err, and that the same charity should be accorded each other which we expect in return. By so doing and by subordinating our own preferences to the general good, there need be no fears that our sittings will be marred by jealousies, rivalries, endeavors at petty advantages or trivial victories and consequent unkind feelings.

All cannot be suited in the make-up of the committees, yet I doubt not all will cheerfully acquiesce, believing that the arrangement was well considered and made in the judgment of the chairman solely in pursuance of the interests of the city.

Several matters of vast importance to the city, unnecessary now to mention, will doubtless soon claim your attention. In fact the responsibilities that will rest on this council will probably be exceptionally great. As your presiding officer, I sincerely hope your work will prove not only highly commendable to yourselves and satisfactory to your constituents but will contribute greatly toward the welfare and future growth of this promising city.

On motion of Alderman Lawton the name of the first standing committee was changed to finance and sewerage.

On motion of Alderman Skinner the rules in force in the old council were continued.

The mayor then announced the following standing committees:

Finance and Sewerage—Skinner, Lawton, Merrill.

Fire Department—Bartlett, Merrill, Slimebaugh.

Streets, Alleys, Bridges and Ditches—Lawton, Callaway, Skinner.

Public Grounds and Buildings—Callaway, Lennox, Stubbs.

Irrigation and Cemetery—Merrill, Bartlett, Lawton.

Ordinances and Printing—Stubbs, Slimebaugh, Lennox.

Police—Lennox, Stubbs, Bartlett.

Water Works—Slimebaugh, Skinner, Callaway.

The council then proceeded to the election of city officers. The election of city clerk being first in order, Alderman Slimebaugh nominated Mr. E. C. McCleery and he was elected by the vote of all the aldermen present.

A ballot for city attorney was taken, with the following result:

| | |
|---|---|
| Pattison | 3 |
| Hatch | 1 |
| McMorris | 3 |
| Blank | 1 |

SECOND BALLOT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Pattison | 3 |
| McMorris | 4 |
| Hatch | 1 |

THIRD BALLOT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Pattison | 4 |
| McMorris | 4 |

FOURTH BALLOT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Pattison | 4 |
| McMorris | 4 |

FIFTH BALLOT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Pattison | 4 |
| McMorris | 4 |

Mr. Pattison addressed the council, and withdrew his name as a candidate for the office. The sixth ballot resulted as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Pattison | 4 |
| McMorris | 4 |

SEVENTH BALLOT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Pattison | 4 |
| McMorris | 4 |

On motion of Alderman Lawton, the election of a city attorney was postponed until later in the evening.

Mr. E. W. Frost was then unanimously elected superintendent of water works.

Mr. G. W. McElhaney was unanimously elected assistant superintendent of water works.

A ballot was then taken for city marshal, which resulted as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| C. C. Dana | 2 |
| J. McCabe | 2 |
| Chas. Williams | 1 |
| J. Atkinson | 2 |
| J. W. Gathwright | 1 |

SECOND BALLOT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Atkinson | 2 |
| Dana | 2 |
| Williams | 1 |
| McCabe | 1 |
| Gathwright | 1 |
| Smith | 1 |

THIRD BALLOT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Dana | 3 |
| Atkinson | 1 |
| McCabe | 1 |
| Williams | 1 |
| Gathwright | 1 |
| Smith | 1 |

FOURTH BALLOT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Dana | 4 |
| McCabe | 2 |
| Gathwright | 1 |
| Williams | 1 |

FIFTH BALLOT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Dana | 4 |
| McCabe | 3 |
| Gathwright | 1 |

SIXTH BALLOT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Dana | 4 |
| Gathwright | 1 |
| Atkinson | 1 |
| McCabe | 2 |

SEVENTH BALLOT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Dana | 3 |
| McCabe | 2 |
| Gathwright | 2 |
| Atkinson | 1 |

EIGHTH BALLOT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Dana | 4 |
| McCabe | 2 |
| Gathwright | 1 |
| Atkinson | 1 |

On motion further balloting for city marshal was postponed until later in the evening.

The ballot for street commissioner resulted in the re-election of the present incumbent, E. W. Clark, by a unanimous vote.

The ballot for irrigation commissioner resulted:

| | |
|---|---|
| Michael Bourk | 6 |
| Charles Edwards | 3 |

Mr. Bourk was declared elected.

For city engineer the ballot resulted as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| H. L. Reid | 5 |
| F. E. Baxter | 3 |

Mr. Reid was declared elected.

The ballot was taken for city physician, with the following result:

| | |
|---|---|
| Kimball | 6 |
| Keyser | 2 |

Dr. Kimball was declared elected.

Mr. W. T. Douglass was re-elected sexton of the cemetery, receiving 5 votes to 3 votes cast for William Clark.

On motion of Alderman Skinner the election of policemen was postponed until the next regular meeting of the council. The council then proceeded to the election of a president of the council, which resulted as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Stubbs | 3 |
| Slimebaugh | 2 |
| Lawton | 2 |
| Skinner | 1 |

SECOND BALLOT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Lawton | 3 |
| Stubbs | 3 |
| Slimebaugh | 2 |
| Skinner | 1 |

THIRD BALLOT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Lawton | 3 |
| Stubbs | 3 |
| Merrill | 1 |
| Slimebaugh | 2 |

FOURTH BALLOT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Slimebaugh | 1 |
| Bartlett | 1 |
| Skinner | 1 |
| Lawton | 2 |
| Stubbs | 6 |

On motion of Alderman Slimebaugh the council took a recess of ten minutes.

On reassembling the council took the eighth ballot for city attorney which resulted:

| | |
|---|---|
| Pattison | 4 |
| McMorris | 4 |

NINTH BALLOT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Pattison | 4 |
| McMorris | 4 |

TENTH BALLOT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Pattison | 4 |
| McMorris | 4 |

Mr. Pattison again stated that he was not a candidate for the office. The twelfth ballot resulted:

| | |
|---|---|
| Pattison | 4 |
| Colburn | 1 |
| McMorris | 4 |

THIRTEENTH BALLOT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Pattison | 4 |
| McMorris | 4 |

Alderman Lawton moved that the election of a city attorney be postponed until the next regular meeting of the council. The mayor decided the motion out of order.

Alderman Slimebaugh moved that when the council adjourn it adjourn until next Monday evening. Carried.

On motion of Alderman Lawton the election of a city attorney was postponed.

The ninth ballot for city marshal was then taken, which resulted as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Dana | 4 |
| McCabe | 2 |
| Gathwright | 2 |

TENTH BALLOT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Dana | 4 |
| McCabe | 2 |
| Gathwright | 2 |

On motion of Alderman Skinner further balloting for city marshal was postponed and the fifth ballot for president of the council was taken which resulted:

| | |
|---|---|
| Lawton | 3 |
| Stubbs | 2 |
| Skinner | 1 |
| Callaway | 1 |
| Slimebaugh | 1 |

SIXTH BALLOT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Lawton | 3 |
| Stubbs | 2 |
| Skinner | 1 |
| Callaway | 1 |
| Slimebaugh | 1 |

SEVENTH BALLOT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Lawton | 5 |
| Stubbs | 2 |
| Callaway | 1 |
| Merrill | 1 |
| Slimebaugh | 1 |

EIGHTH BALLOT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Lawton | 3 |
| Stubbs | 2 |
| Callaway | 1 |
| Bartlett | 1 |
| Slimebaugh | 1 |

NINTH BALLOT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Lawton | 3 |
| Stubbs | 2 |
| Lennox | 1 |
| Skinner | 1 |
| Callaway | 1 |

On motion of Alderman Skinner further balloting for president was postponed and the regular order of business was taken up.

A communication was received from the secretary of the fire department in which the result of the annual election of the officers of the organization was stated.

On motion of Alderman Lawton the communication was received and the officers so elected were confirmed.

A notice of contest of the seat of W. H. D. Merrill, alderman from the Fourth ward, by E. E. Stevens, was then read. Mr. Stevens based his claim to the seat on the ground that two non-resident citizens of the ward had voted for Mr. Merrill, and that a defective ballot had been counted for him, which should have been thrown out.

The city attorney stated that he was not satisfied whether the council could go into an investigation of the facts set forth in the petition or not. He said that the statutes did not clearly state the methods which should be pursued in contests of this character. He was not prepared to state whether the council had authority to act in the premises.

Mr. A. E. Pattison then addressed the council to the effect that the contestant could bring his contest before the city council, and cited authorities in support of his position.

Alderman Lawton moved that the papers in the contest be received and placed on file and that a committee consisting of the mayor, city attorney and the committee on ordinances be appointed to inquire into the question whether the council had the authority to investigate the matter, and if so report certain rules under which further proceedings could be had, and that the committee should report at the adjourned meeting or at a special meeting called for the purpose.

Alderman Skinner thought that the council should appoint a committee to investigate the question as to who was legally elected to the office, and report to the council the result of such investigation as far as it could be legally pursued.

The following petition was presented:

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of Colorado Springs:

Your petitioners respectfully show to your honorable body that it is necessary in order to protect the property owned and occupied by them from the overflow of waste and surface water that a ditch be constructed and maintained upon the southerly side of the alley running from the rear of Bennett Bros.' building to Nevada avenue in block 83 in said city. Your petitioners would therefore ask that such ditch be constructed and maintained.

Signed,

THOMAS HUGHES,
W. C. BRADBURY,
C. L. LAGERMAN,
BENNETT BROS.
W. F. TILTON.

The petition was on motion referred to the committee on streets and ditches.

A petition for a water main on North Cascade avenue from Cache la Poudre street to Columbia street was read and referred to the committee on water works.

Alderman Stubbs introduced the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the city attorney be and is hereby instructed to draw an ordinance providing for the issue of city bonds in the sum of $50,000 for sewerage purposes, said ordinance to be submitted at the adjourned meeting of the council.

The resolution was adopted.

On motion further balloting for city officers was postponed until the adjourned meeting.

The council then adjourned.

### Annual Inspection.

The annual parade and inspection of the Colorado Springs fire department took place Friday of last week. The day was a fine one and have been desired for a large turnout and a successful showing. Owing to the funeral of Mr. E. M. McCoy, which took place at three o'clock and which the department attended in a body, the parade did not leave the city hall until after four o'clock. City Marshal Dana and the members of the police force in full uniform, headed the procession and were followed by the fire department in uniform, led by the officers and the Firemen's band, which furnished a number of excellent selections along the route. All the companies were quite fully represented, the largest showing being made by the College company, which turned out twenty members.

The only attempts at decoration were made by the College and Crowell companies. The former had their cart elaborately decorated with flowers and bunting. Designs representing the various kinds of firemen's apparatus were affixed to different parts of the cart. The work was performed by the College Park Conservatory.

The decorations on the Crowell cart were of a far different character and were expressive of the loss which the company has suffered in the death of its late member Mr. E. M. McCoy. Heavy folds of black bunting were wrapped around the wheels and over the reel, while the members of the company wore bands of crape on their sleeves.

It was generally remarked that the department never presented a better or finer appearance than it did yesterday. The bright and tasty uniforms of the firemen, the neat condition of the apparatus, together with the excellent music of the Firemen's band, made a display worthy of the department and the city.

The showing made by the police force was the occasion of many favorable comments. City Marshal Dana may well congratulate himself on the fact that he is in command of "one of the finest" police forces which the city has ever enjoyed.

An inspection of the department was made on Pike's Peak avenue, opposite the Mayand block. It was conducted by Acting Mayor Lawton, Mayor-elect Stricker, and the members of the outgoing and incoming councils. The apparatus was found to be in a very satisfactory condition, and the chief was highly complimented on the favorable display made by the organization. After the inspection had been completed the acting mayor read the following letter to the firemen present:

A. E. Lawton, Esq., Agent, Colorado Springs, Colorado:

DEAR SIR—In looking over our records we find that since the day of your original appointment (in January 1880) the losses of the Springs on your agency have only aggregated $8,200. Considering the volume of premiums and the fact that this embraces a period of over nine years the showing is quite remarkable, and it becomes more so in view of the additional fact that during the entire twelve years the company has been represented in your town our entire losses have only aggregated $8,122. This is certainly an unusually favorable showing and will doubtless be as gratifying to you as it is to us. It is true that if we did not have some agencies of this kind we should not be able to keep even in other portions of our field where the losses have exceeded the receipts. And the fortunes of war may at any day, as you know, wipe out this accumulation of years at your agency. Still the only way we have to judge of the future is by the past, and we cannot refrain from congratulating you upon the splendid record of your agency and expressing a wish that the future may have equally favorable results in store for us.

Yours truly,

A. E. DEAN,
Ass't Gen'l Agent.

Mr. Lawton thought that the experience of the above named company was about on an average of other insurance companies represented in the city. The companies then marched to the city hall where they disbanded.

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad company name the following rates dated April 18th, 1888, from all Atlantic seaboard points to Colorado Springs via the Mallory steamship line and Galveston: First class, $2.25; second class, $1.65; third class, $1.70; fourth class, $1.45; class A, $1.20; class B, $1.10; class C, 98 cents; class D, 90 cents; class E, 80; corton piece goods, $1.90; sugar, 85 cents, subject to the Texas classification.

### Our Texas Friends.

When the committee of our board of trade escorted the Fare Fan Fancie excursionists from Denver down to Colorado Springs and Manitou, and gave them an opportunity to inspect our beautiful scenery, they formed many pleasant acquaintances among the members of the excursion and received assurances from them that Colorado Springs and Manitou would not be forgotten by the people of the Texas Fair Fancie.

As showing the pleasant feeling thus originated, we publish below a letter just received by Captain De Coursey from Mr. W. W. Seley, cashier of the Waco State bank, Texas, who was a leading member of the recent excursion. It is as follows:

WACO STATE BANK,
WACO, TEXAS, April 10, 1888.

Mr. M. L. De Coursey, Colorado Springs:

DEAR SIR—Your favor of the 8th, as well as the papers and pamphlets, came to hand all right. I have handed them also to people who are talking of visiting Colorado and trust they may do some good. Our party arrived home safe and sound, very much pleased with what they saw and the treatment shown them by your people, which will not be forgotten soon. It was a big card for Colorado. Whenever I can serve you, let me know. Thanking you for kind attention, I am yours truly, W. W. SELEY.

At a meeting of the B. F. Crowell Hose company held on Tuesday, April 10th, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, Death has removed from our midst our fellow worker and companion, E. M. McCoy, therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we, the members of the B. F. Crowell Hose company No. 3, do hereby express our sorrow and regret at the early decease of one whose life was so full of promise; and be it further

*Resolved*, That we extend to the sorrowing relatives our deepest sympathy in their affliction, and be it further

*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the records of the company and also be furnished to the newspapers of this city for publication.

The Manitou Journal speaks of the amount of building which is now being done at Cascade. "A considerable amount of improvement is being made at the town of Cascade this spring. Gillis Bros. are at work with a force of twenty men, and have contracted for $25,000 worth of work. They are now building a new eating house for the Mineral, and are also putting up an addition to the hotel of twenty-five rooms. A handsome cottage for Mrs. Hewett, to cost not less than $5,000 will soon be completed. William Prizse is at work with eighteen men and four teams, grading and opening up Colorado avenue. The ground above the depot along the creek, which is inclined to be low and wet, is being ditched and thoroughly drained. A large extension of the present system of water works will shortly be commenced."

Tuesday's issue of the Denver News contained the following: "President B. B. Cable, of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, returned to Chicago last night. He held a conference with General Manager Smith, of the Rio Grande, yesterday afternoon, and is understood to have arranged the contract between his road and the Rio Grande for hauling of Rock Island cars from Colorado Springs to Denver. President Cable told a News reporter that the road would be pushed to Colorado Springs as rapidly as possible and that he hoped that his good opinion of Colorado would be realized."

Mr. E. M. Campbell, a wealthy cattleman of Wichita, Kas., and a friend of City Marshal Dana, who has been in the city since last Saturday, returned to his home Tuesday. Mr. Campbell was greatly pleased with his visit to Colorado Springs, and will return with his family in about two months. He has lately visited several of the large cities of the state, where he disposed of some of his corn-fed cattle. Mr. T. S. Brigham, of this city, accompanied him to Wichita for the purpose of purchasing some of his cattle for this market.

Tuesday's issue of the Denver Republican contained the following special dispatch from Washington: The board of Indian depredations reported adversely to-day on the claim of E. M. Beacom of El Paso county, Colorado, for $12,940 damages sustained in 1868 from the Arapahoe Indians. The board finds that the claimant lost sixty mares, six mules, twenty-one cows and one stallion, but that the claim was not presented within the limitation fixed by law, and that the amount of loss must be left to the final determination of congress.

The Raymond & Whitcomb Excursion bureau, of Boston, has arranged four excursions to Colorado resorts to occur during the coming summer. The excursions will leave Boston July 18, August 22, September 3 and October 11, coming from Chicago to Pueblo over the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, and then going to Silverton, Ouray and to Manitou and Denver over the Rio Grande, returning east over the Union Pacific.

The remains of Mr. E. M. McCoy, who died Wednesday, the 11th inst., were sent to his former home at Van Wert, Ohio, for interment. They were escorted to the depot by the members of the fire department, P. O. S. A. and I. O. O. F., of which organizations he was a member.

Mr. Bellinium is the newly elected chief of the Colorado City fire department.

The names of E. E. Giddings, C. W. Stillman and E. S. Rogers have been mentioned as possible successors to Postmaster Love.

Wm. Bassi has purchased of Mrs. E. E. Campbell, through the Hour real estate agency, lot 28 of block 7, and will erect thereon a substantial business house for his own use.

Mr. F. E. Russell, of Granger is making preparations to enlarge his hotel in order to accommodate the great rush to that place on account of the building of the Rock Island.

The case of the people against S. L. Nichols for the larceny of some saddles was called in Justice of the Peace Corman's court yesterday morning and was postponed until May 1st.

Mr. D. Call McMillan, a wealthy young banker of Chattanooga, Tennessee, accompanied by his wife and cousin, Miss Kate Lyle, are in the city, at the Alamo, en route home from California. They may remain in Colorado several weeks.

General Manager E. B. Stone of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad arrived in the city Monday morning, in his private car, on the Denver & Rio Grande railroad. He registered at The Antlers and will remain in this city several days for the purpose of recuperating his health.

Many of our people will remember the charming little Patti Rosa, who appeared in our city last season. She will play another engagement in our opera house next Monday evening. Patti Rosa is a great favorite with Lotta and is the only one who has permission to appear in any of Lotta's plays. She will no doubt draw a large house.

At the last annual meeting of the vestry of St. Andrew's church, Manitou, the following wardens and vestrymen were elected for the ensuing year: E. E. Nichols, senior warden, C. A. Grant, junior warden and treasurer, Dr. E. L. Woods, John Hubert, A. B. Williams, E. R. Atto, Dr. W. A. Bell, Asahel Stables and W. L. Cook, vestrymen.

### A Card.

Having noticed in the city council proceedings of Monday night that several votes were cast for me for the office of city marshal, I desire to publicly state that I was not and am not a candidate for the position. Thanking my friends in the council for this evidence of their friendship, I am respectfully,

JAMES MCCABE

### Card of Thanks.

We desire to express our gratitude to Colorado Springs Post No. 22 and Company A, C. N. G., for the honor paid our husband and father at his burial.

MRS. E. JOSLYN.
BURT JOSLYN.
FRANK JOSLYN.

Mrs. Jennie Priss, who was arrested about three weeks ago for shoplifting, and who has been confined in the county jail since that time, has been released from custody. During her incarceration she has been kept in the same apartments with the two female lunatics, as there were no other quarters in the jail. The officers think that her experiences with these unfortunates will have a salutary effect upon her, and she was accordingly released.

Mr. E. P. Moon, of Husted, has furnished us with the following weather record for the week ending April 14th: Highest temperature, 68°, on the 10th; lowest temperature, 26°, on the 3th and 16th; highest daily mean temperature, 48°, on the 7th, lowest daily mean temperature, 44°, on the 16th, weekly mean temperature, 46.4°; prevailing direction of the wind, south, clearest days, 9th and 10th; cloudiest days, 5th and 8th. There was a heavy frost on the 10th.

The Building, Loan and Investment association, which was recently organized by Washington Camp, P. O. S. of A., of this city, is now ready to transact business. The objects and workings of the association are fully set forth in a circular which has just been issued. The first series of subscriptions to stock are now ready to be taken, and parties should at once avail themselves of the opportunity for investment thus presented. Further information will be cheerfully furnished by Dr. J. R. Wilcox, the secretary of the association, whose office is located over the postoffice.

The popular actress, Patti Rosa, who will appear at the opera house next Monday evening, supported by a strong company, is playing a fine engagement in Denver this week at the Tabor Grand. The News, of that city, in speaking of Patti Rosa, says: "She is a clever, entertaining little woman in a most anything, and although there is a decided similarity to Lotta's peculiar ingenuousness, particularly in the flaunting of skirts, her imitation in some instances is an improvement on the original. She dances with more grace than Lotta and sings with some regard to musical rules,—a practice that the charming Lotta was never guilty of. She is younger and more attractive than the old-time favorite. If careful of her voice and a study of the possibilities of "Bob," without accepting Lotta as a model for the perfection delineation of the character, she will give more satisfaction than Lotta. She has two advantages. Her utility of them will shape her future."

## ONE OF EL PASO'S INDUSTRIES.

### The Sixth District Cattle Growers' Association.

HEADQUARTERS,
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.,

President—W. B. Strickler.

Vice President—Chauncey Callaway.

Secretary and Treasurer—C. A. Lansing.

Executive Committee—Bernard Gilpin, F. A. Waters, F. E. Baxter.

Round Up Commissioners—Bernard Gilpin, C. A. Lansing, T. M. Lowe.

Foreman of the Round-up—C. C. Eubanks.

THE ASSOCIATION.

Although the association is yet in its infancy it has already a good-sized membership and has accomplished some good work. It has for its object the protection of its members and the cattle interests of the Sixth district. Moving herds are inspected thoroughly and the quarantine laws rigorously enforced. A standing reward of $100 is offered for the detection, prosecution and conviction of cattle thieves. The members ship fees of the association are only $5.50 per year, which amount entitles the members to all the protection that the association affords. Brand books are also issued, which are of inestimable value to cattle owners. Those desiring to become members should send in their names to the secretary at Colorado Springs. The officers are all active cattle men and will, as in their power to further the interests of the association and its members.

Mr. Max Weniger of Manitou is laying very dangerously ill at his residence.

Plants, seeds, cut flowers, bulbs, at Lincoln Floral Conservatory. See advertisement on this page.

Mr. J. C. Jenkins of Gaylord, Kas., arrived in the city Wednesday and will probably make this his home.

The El Paso county Sunday School convention will be held on Thursday and Friday, May 10th and 11th.

J. M. Lanawig, who has been connected with the Chicago Lumber company in Kansas, has accepted a position with the company at this place.

The Wichita (Kansas) Eagle in its issue of the 21st inst. contains a very flattering notice of the visit of the Texas excursionists to this city and Manitou.

Mr. W. C. Harvey, formerly of Des Moines, Iowa, has been appointed agent of the Denver, Texas and Gulf railroad in this city, to succeed Mr. B. D. Allen.

Mr. M. Seamans filed Wednesday with the county clerk a plat of Arensdale, lying between Manitou and Colorado City. The size of the lots are 50x130 feet. Mr. A. C. Corman has the agency for the sale of these lots.

Passenger Agent Nye of the Missouri Pacific has just issued a descriptive article on Glenwood Springs. The illustrations are very fine, and this production will prove a good advertisement for the Pike's Peak route.

At the special meeting of the Colorado Springs Gun club, held Wednesday afternoon, the following officers were elected: President, Mr. C. A. Hayes, jr.; vice president, C. S. Stevens; secretary and treasurer, Henry St. Woodruff.

Mr. J. C. Estey, the celebrated organ manufacturer, and wife, of Brattleboro, Vermont; Hon. William Jennison of Detroit, judge of the Wayne county circuit court, and Dr. B. F. Goodrich of Akron, Ohio, president of the B. F. Goodrich Rubber company, are among the recent arrivals at the Barker house, Manitou.

General Manager C. F. Meek of the Denver, Texas and Gulf railroad is expected to arrive in the city today. His visit is for the purpose of considering some improvements which the company contemplate making here, and also to increase the efficiency of the passenger and freight service.

A meeting of the tax payers of Manitou will be held on May 7th to take into consideration the question of building a new school house and of disposing of the house now in use. It is stated that the present building is entirely too inadequate, and that the demand for larger rooms is urgent and pressing.

On Tuesday afternoon an employee on the ranch of Mr. G. W. Frost, to get at miles southwest of Florissant, had his right leg broken above the ankle. Just how the accident happened is not known. He had gotten out of the wagon in which he was riding for the purpose of closing a gate. In some way his foot became fastened in one of the wheels and was broken. He was taken to the ranch and medical aid was summoned from Florissant.

The closing lecture in the course for the benefit of the free reading room and library will be given next Monday night at the Methodist church at 8 o'clock. The lecturer will be Mr. E. B. Chamberlin, of Denver, and his subject "Paris." The lecture will be illustrated by abundant stereopticon views. The lecture has been unavoidably delayed beyond the date first set, but we are glad to announce that it will be duly given as above. Single admission will be twenty-five cents.

On Wednesday, at the instigation of Sheriff Jackson, warrants were taken out for the arrest of two butchers for the larceny of two beeves and fourteen hogs from Callaway & Stars during the month of November. There are four parties who are believed to be implicated in the robbery, the particulars of which were revealed to the authorities by a man who was on intimate terms with the suspected parties. The principal of the affair was located a short time ago at Durango, and on Wednesday, through information furnished by Sheriff Jackson, he was placed under arrest by the authorities of La Plata county. Last evening Deputy Sheriff Brazelton left for Durango for the purpose of bringing him to this city. At the time of the robbery he had charge of the slaughter house south of the city owned by Callaway & Stars. The parties under arrest in this city claim that he sold them the meat. He had been directed by his employers not to sell the two beeves, for the reason that one was in poor condition, and the other had been bruised in the car while being brought to the city. The meat from the latter animal they intended to convert into tallow. But both were killed in the slaughter house and the parties who claim to have purchased the meat made it into sausage which they sold to the city markets. All the meat was transferred from the slaughter house during the night. Other persons besides those under arrest are suspected of complicity in the affair, and one man is already under surveillance.

At a meeting of the Good Templars' lodge last evening the following resolutions were adopted:

*Whereas* it has pleased Divine Providence to remove from our midst our much beloved brother James V. McCoy, therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we, the members of Colorado Springs lodge, No. 6, I. O. G. T., sincerely feel that we have lost one of our most earnest and faithful members.

*Resolved*, That the charter and regalia of our lodge be draped with mourning for thirty days.

*Resolved*, That we tender our sympathies and friends of our brother our heartfelt sympathy in this time of bereavement.

*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be placed upon the records of the lodge and also published in the city papers.

On Wednesday afternoon Ben Martin (colored) had his preliminary examination before Justice of the Peace Snyder. He was charged with shooting Charles Chapman, also colored, at the Santa Fe depot a few weeks ago. After hearing the evidence the justice held Martin in $300 bail to appear at the next term of the district court, which he furnished. Chapman who was arrested on a warrant sworn out by Martin on a similar charge, was to have had his examination before Justice Corman on a change of venue yesterday, but owing to the absence of County Attorney Campbell in Denver it was postponed.

### Real Estate Transfers.

Real estate transfers reported by T. G. Rowe for the week ending April 18, 1888:

CITY PROPERTY.

Colorado Springs company to C. W. Thorne et al., lots 5 and 6, blk 5, Russ Woodbury's add.

C. P. Russ Woodbury's add., south line of ne qr sw qr sec 6 tp 14 s, r 66 w.

Colorado Springs to T. A. Risley, lots 1 and 2, blk 2.

G. W. Thorne et al. to Colorado Springs company all of lots 4, 5, 6 and 7, C. P. Russ Woodbury's add., south of south line of ne qr sw qr sec 6, tp 14 s, r 66 west.

A. Risley, jr., to G. W. Thorne et al., all of lots 4 and 5, and 12, south of south line, ne qr sw qr sec 6, tp 14 s, r 66 w, also lots 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, blk 2, C. P. Russ Woodbury's add.

G. W. Owen to A. McKay, north 9, Wells's subdivision.

A. McErran to C. B. Farnum, lots 4 and 5, blk 5, Chapman's add.

W. S. Weed to M. Kennedy, jr., beg sw cor lot 227 in 156 8-12 ft, thence e 278 ft, thence s 156 8-12 ft, thence w to beg.

Elizabeth A. P. Dana to M. Kennedy, jr., lots 1, 2, 3, blk 2, Lawson's sub div.

M. C. Lake to C. M. Osborne, north 25, blk 5, Arensdale.

Martha S. Atteberry to M. Kennedy, jr., beg 275 ft e of sw cor lot 237, n 200 ft, thence e 72 ft, thence s 200 ft, thence w to place of beg.

Ann E. Cichowitz to Caroline M. Osborne, south 10 ft of lot 20, and E. A. Colburn to C. P. Corman et al., lots 19 and 20, Colburn's sub div.

A. Risley, jr., to A. A. Sweet, beg ne corner Columbia st. and Cascade ave n 200 ft front on Cascade.

C. B. Coates to Lydia E. Kennedy, lots 1 and 2, Goslen's sub div 252 acres.

C. B. Bennett to Kate E. Long, lot 2, blk 258.

Eliza Downs to M. Kennedy, jr., lots 1, 2, 3, Lawson's sub div 239.

Minnie E. Lambert to Marion K. Totten, south 33 1-3 ft blk 3 add, except west 90 ft thereof.

M. Kennedy, jr., to C. E. Smith, lots 22 and 5 Bouldercliff's add.

Colorado Springs Company to Rosetta Gilbert, beg at intersection of line of nw qr ne qr nw qr sec 27 tp 13 s, r 65 w and s line of Boulder street, produced, thence w 326 ft, thence to ptc 9.39 53' 45" e 213 ft to s line of said ten acre tract, thence along s and e line of said ten acres to beg.

WEST COLORADO SPRINGS.

West Colorado Springs Company to S. Gray, lots 5, 6, 7 and 8, blk 83.

HARRISH'S ADDITION.

O. L. Godfrey to Maggie McAuliffe, lots 5 and 6, blk 8.

C. C. Parrish et al. to Julia A. Berry, lots 1 and 2, blk 1.

LA VERGNE.

W. E. Sweet to Victoria Sherman, lot 29, blk 3.

W. E. Sweet to C. E. Tschudy, lot 24, blk D.

COLORADO CITY.

Henry Templeton to Mary Templeton, lots 13, 14, 15 and 16, blk 159.

Mary Templeton to Henry Templeton, lots 17, 18 and 19, blk 159.

A. Scott to Maria Roesgan, lot 4, blk 261.

Colorado City Town company to E. M. Goodrich, assignee, lots 20, blk 104, 19, blk 32, 21, blk 122, lots 2, 3 and 25, blk 125, lots 5 and 26, blk 128, lots 3 and 7, blk 145, lots 2, blk 146, lots 7, blk 148, lots 25, blk 237, lots 8, blk 238, lots 3, 4, 5, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20, blk 248, lots 9 and 27, blk 288, lots 8, blk 293, lots 24 and 32, blk 310, and fractions 12, 13 and 14, blk 233.

C. Adams to Mrs. E. Briscoe, lots 19 and 20, blk 253.

MONUMENT.

Wm. Hero to Q. D. Brown, south 5, blk 2.

M. Griffin to A. Davison et al., lots 5 and 8, blk 2.

Henrietta E. Force et al. to E. Eaton, lots 1, 2, blk 22, acres 4.

PALMER LAKE PROPERTY.

W. J. Thompson to David McShane, lots 23 and 24, blk 1, Trinity acres.

F. W. Smith to W. J. Thompson, lots 4 and 5, blk 25.

FOUNTAIN PROPERTY.

C. B. Benedict to O. S. Loomis, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 19 and 20, blk 8.

C. B. Benedict to E. S. Mitchell, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, blk 9, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, blk 10, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, blk 17, and lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, blk 18.

COUNTRY PROPERTY.

E. L. Martin et al. to C. R. I. & C. R. R., nw qr sw qr sec 1, tp 13 s, r 66 w, 300 ft wide; ne qr sw qr sec 1, tp 13 s, r 66 w, 300 ft wide; nw qr sec 1, tp 13 s, r 66 w, 320 ft wide; ne qr sec 1, tp 13 s, r 66 w, 300 ft wide; se qr sec 36, tp 13 s, r 66 w, 300 ft wide.

Chas. P. Schubert to G. Y. Parrish et al., lots sw qr sec 34, tp 13 s, r 67 w; s half se qr sec 33, tp 13 s, r 67 w.

E. L. Martin et al. to C. R. I. & C. R. R., se qr sw qr sec 34, tp 13 s, r 65 w, 200 ft wide; nw qr sec 6, tp 14 s, r 65 w, 200 ft wide; ne qr sec 6, tp 14 s, r 65 w, 200 ft wide; se qr sec 6, tp 14 s, r 65 w, 200 ft wide; sw qr sec 5, tp 14 s, r 65 w, 200 ft wide, nw qr sec 5, tp 14 s, r 65 w, 200 ft wide.

E. L. Martin et al. to C. R. I. & C. R. R., sw qr and se qr sec 3, tp 14 s, r 66, 100 ft wide; w half sw qr sec 2, tp 14 s, r 66 w, 200 ft wide; e half sw qr sec 2, tp 14 s, r 66 w, 200 ft wide; se qr sec 2, tp 14 s, r 66 w, 100 ft wide; sw qr sw qr sec 1, tp 14 s, r 66 w, 100 ft wide.

C. Dana to C., R. I. & C. Ry., 200 ft wide of sw qr sec 33, tp 12, s r 65 w.

Were caused to C., R. I. & C. Ry., 100 ft of ne qr sec 33 and se qr sec 28, tp 12, s r 65 w.

R. Walker to C., R. I. & C. Ry., 200 ft wide of e half sw qr sec 2, tp 13 s, r 65 w, also w half se qr sec 35, tp 12 s, r 65 w, 150 ft wide.

E. Kenney to C., R. I. & C. Ry., 100 ft wide of s half nw qr sec 22, tp 13 s, r 65 w.

S. Cain to C., R. I. & C. Ry., 200 ft wide of e half ne qr sec 4 and w half nw qr sec 3, tp 13 s, r 65 w.

Simmons to C., R. I. & C. Ry., 300 ft wide of sw qr sw qr sec 31, tp 12 s, r 65 w.

Report to C., R. I. & C. R. R., 300 ft wide of e half sw qr and w half se qr sec 22 tp 13 s, r 65 w.

W. Ware et al. to C., R. I. & C. R. R., 200 ft wide of e half sw qr sec 33, tp 12 s, r 65 w, also w half se qr sec 33, tp 12 s, r 63 w, 150 ft wide.

M. W. Wampler to C., R. I. & C. R. R., e half sw qr sec 3, tp 13 s, r 63 w, 150 ft wide.

S. M. Wampler to C., R. I. & C. R. R., 150 ft wide of sw qr ne qr sec 33 and w half sw qr sec 34, tp 12 s, r 63 w; also 100 ft wide of e half nw qr sec 7, tp 12 s r 63 w; also 100 ft wide of e half nw qr sec 7 tp 12 s r 63 w.

A. Cameron to C., R. I. & C. R. R., 100 ft wide of ne qr sec 13, tp 12 s, r 66 w.

C. Porter to C., R. I. & C. R. R., 100 ft wide of s half se qr sec 3, tp 12 s r 64 w.

A. B. Hicks to C., R. I. & C. R. R., w half se qr sec 3, tp 13 s, r 64 w, 150 ft wide.

E. A. Buck to C., R. I. & C. R. R., 125 ft wide of w half sw qr and w half nw qr sec 5, tp 13 s, r 64 w.

E. N. Russell to C., R. I. & C. R. R., 100 ft wide of e half se qr sec 9 tp 13 s, r 64 w.

F. Rogers to C., R. I. & C. railroad, sw qr and w half se qr sw qr sec 30, tp 12 s, r 66 w.

C. Ogan to C., R. I. & C. railroad, 125 ft wide of ne qr sec 28, tp 13 s, r 64 w, 75 ft on a side and 50 ft on side line.

C. Knudson to C., R. I. & C. railroad, 100 ft wide of e half se qr sec 32, tp 12 s, r 64 w.

Fred. Bangen to C., R. I. & C. railroad, 100 ft wide of nw qr sec 27, tp 12 s, r 64 w.

G. W. Peyton to C., R. I. & C. railroad, 100 ft wide in ne qr sec 7, tp 12 s, r 63 w and 200 ft of s half se qr sec 6, tp 12 s r 63 w.

The annual meeting of the State Press Association will be held at Denver, on May 11, and the annual excursion will be taken over the Denver, Texas and Fort Worth railroad to Dallas, Fort Worth, Austin and possibly Galveston.

### MARRIED.

HUSH-FIELDING—At the parsonage of the First Methodist church, No. 212 East Kiowa street, Thursday evening, April 12, by the Rev. A. C. Peck: Mr. J. H. Bush, of Chicago, to Mrs. Dr. E. N. Fielding, of New Orleans.

SHULTZ-McARTHUR—At the same place and by the same minister, Saturday evening, April 14, Mr. Frank W. Shultz to Miss Nettie O. McArthur, both of Denver.

### DIED.

MCNEIL—Monday at 4 p. m. at his late residence E. V. McNeil, aged 79 years.

CONWAY—In this city, April 17, Annie Conway, wife of Matt Conway, aged 24 years.

## STATE NEWS.

An artesian well is to be sunk at Salida.

The state is to be visited by the Kansas state fair circus.

A Pennsylvania company wants a bonus to establish car works at Denver.

Ex-Senator Ellis lectured on "Monopolies and Trusts" at Leadville on Thursday night.

The citizens of Pueblo think that the American smelter will be removed from Leadville to that city.

Work on the Glenwood Springs water works has begun, and the system will be in operation by June 1st.

The city council of Pueblo organized on Monday evening and elected a set of democratic city officers.

A party of thirty families en route from Iowa to the San Luis valley, arrived at Pueblo on Tuesday.

The Colorado Coal and Iron company blew in a steel converter for the manufacture of steel rails on Monday.

Bailey Youngson, the accused murderer of ex-Marshal Duggan of Leadville, has been released on $10,000 bail.

Rev. J. B. Gregg is attending the seventh annual meeting of the Arkansas Valley association of Congregational churches.

A ranchman by the name of Thompson was foully murdered on Rifle creek twenty-five miles from Glenwood Springs on Sunday.

During the first quarter of 1888, ending March 31, there were shipped to Denver from the station at Colorado Springs 5,294,600 pounds of ore.

At Pueblo on Friday Judge Follett decided a $2,000,000 mining suit in favor of the Iowa Chief owners. The property in question is located in Ouray county.

Forty-two roasters employed at the Holden smelter, Denver, struck on Monday night, for an alleged grievance done by the company to another employee.

The Denver Texas and Fort Worth railroad will run an excursion to Austin, Texas, on May 12th, in honor of the dedication of the new state capitol.

### LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado for week ending April 20, 1888.

GENTLEMEN.

Agnew, S C
Allison, Milton
Anderson, C
Bancroft, Wm H
Bartlett, Prof E N
Bell, Edward
Bell, J E
Bixby, H S
Boice, C E
Bolin, John
Brady, P F
Bracy, C F
Brassaw, Sam
Burgee, B
Bushon, T S
Byers, J
Cameron, John K
Campbell, Frank
Cheese, Peter
Coffin, A T
Conant, A B
Copes, Wm
Davis, Mark,
Dillard, Willie
Edwards, Wm
Eisenhart, John
Eldridge, C
Ewing, J L
Fleher, Peter
Faddis, Herman
Farroll, W
Green, Henry
Grooms, Bert
Hanley, N C
Harsh, S G
Hartung, G J
Hattox, G H (2)
Hawkins, H W
Hearn, John
Hines, Will
Jackson, Joseph P
Jones, Walter
Jordon, Thos
Joyce, J J
Kee, Soo
Knott, Jonas (2)
Knowles, H S (5)
Koontz, Alex
Koontz, Ben
Lambert, Mat
Lawrence, Charley
Layfield, James
Lorraine, Jos O
McClanahan, B
McDill, A F (2)
McDonald, John
McDowell, Emory
McKanan, B
McKenna, S J
McLaughlin, J E (2)
McMasters, C A
Marlow, Wm
Marcher & Hutchinson
Mather, M W
Merrill, S J
Meyer, Goliob
Morris, J F
Mosier, John Stephen
North, Herbert
Perkins, F M
Perkins, Frank
Pottinger, Smith
Powell, Martin B
Powers, M J
Pueblo Electric Co
Reed, M r
Reynolds & Sons, C P
Rhodes, Andy
Rinehart R
Rollins, Alfred
Rowden, W J
Sheldon, George
Simons, Frank
Stuard, J H
Tibbits, George
Todd, H M
Townsend, Charles
Tronsdale, Hall
Usper, James A
Vierling, Billy
Waggoner, John A (6)
Whitman, E M
Wood, Wm
Wolfink, Fred

LADIES.

Ayer, Mrs Carrie
Baker, Mrs E J
Bennett, Mrs Kittie
Cameron, Mrs J T
Carroll, Miss Katey
Clarke, Miss Ida
Cook, Mrs Della
Crawford, Miss Susie
Culver, Mrs H L
Daniels, Mrs Lenora
Davis, Tonia
Day, Miss Mary
Dillard, Miss Lydia
Dillon, Florence
Dobbs, Mrs Annie
Duncan, Mrs Mollie
Fisher, Mrs M S
Gilstrap, Miss Effie
Harney, Mrs
Hollister, Mrs Georgianna
Jones, Mrs Louise
Jones, Nellie and Ethel
Kurts, Miss Ruth
Lannan, Miss Lizzie
McAlly, Miss Jane
McFarland, Mrs Mattie
Martin, Mrs Nannie
Meehan, Miss Delia
Miller, Miss Kate
Moore, Mrs Joseph
Powell, Mrs Mary A
Potter, Miss Cora
Raske, Mrs J B
Rose, Mrs E M
Simpson, Mrs G P
Simpson, Miss Julia
Smalley, Miss Hattie
Stuart, Miss Jennie
Tuttle, Mrs Julia
Underhill, Mrs Hattie
Wallace, Gertrude C
Warren, Mrs
Whitaker, Miss Allie M
White, Miss Rosie
Wright, Mrs Emma C

PACKAGES.

Janetute
Seymour, Mrs C S (2)
Quenn, Miss Belle
Stomokle, Adolph

To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for "advertised letters," and give the date of this list. If not called for within two weeks they will be sent to the dead letter office.

J. F. LOVE P. M.

### Weekly Market Report.

Corrected weekly by A. Zemenway, dealer in wholesale and retail groceries and ranch produce, No. 115 South Tejon street.

RANCH PRODUCE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Butter, creamery, ₰ lb | | 33 @ | 40 |
| Butter, ranch, ₰ lb | | 30 @ | 35 |
| Butter, cassern, ₰ lb | | 25 @ | 30 |
| Eggs, ranch, ₰ doz | | 25 @ | 30 |
| Eggs, state, ₰ doz | | 20 @ | 25 |
| Cabbage, Cala., ₰ cwt | | 500 @ | 6 00 |
| Onions, ₰ lb | | 3½@ | 5 |
| Potatoes, ₰ cwt | | 1 85 @ | 2 00 |
| Turnips, new, ₰ cwt | | 1 75 @ | 3 00 |
| Chickens, live, ₰ doz | | 5 00 | 6 00 |
| Corn, ₰ cwt | | 1 20 @ | 1 25 |
| Chop | | 1 25 @ | 1 30 |
| Wheat, ₰ cwt | | | 1 75 |
| Oats, ₰ cwt | | 1 30 @ | 1 45 |
| Bran, ₰ cwt | | 1 30 @ | 1 35 |
| Flour, ₰ cwt | | 2 50 @ | 2 75 |
| Meal, ₰ cwt | | 2 00 @ | 2 25 |
| Graham, ₰ cwt | | 2 30 @ | 2 40 |
| Hay, (Co.) ₰ ton | | 8 00 @ | 22 00 |
| Hay, Kan., ₰ ton | | 15 00 @ | |

GREEN FRUIT.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Apples, ₰ bbl | | 7 00 @ | 8 00 |
| Oranges, ₰ doz | | 15 @ | 75 |
| Lemons, ₰ doz | | 30 @ | 40 |
| Grapes, Malaga, ₰ box | | 2 00 @ | 3 50 |
| Pears, ₰ box | | 2 50 @ | 3 00 |
| Bananas, ₰ doz | | 40 @ | 50 |

### BUSINESS LOCALS.

Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to run in every other day or on certain days of the week ten cents per line for each insertion.

Pianos, Organs, Sewing Machines, for sale, for rent and repair, at Aiken's. k-28-tf

### FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—At the ranch of the late Susan A. Spencer, three miles south-east of Monument, all the live stock belonging to the same, consisting of forty head of horses, and eighty head of cows mostly grade Jerseys. For particulars inquire of C. D. Zorn, Monumento. w-c-2-5*

Sealed proposals for grading and riprapping a portion of the county road between Colorado City and Manitou, also the building of a bridge across Camp Creek, will be received until 2 o'clock p. m. May 7th, 1888, at the office of the County Surveyor of El Paso County. Plans, specifications, form for bids and all data relating to this work may be obtained from the County Surveyor, on and after April 25th, 1888. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

By order of the board of County Commissioners, El Paso County, Colorado.

C. D. ZORN, County Surveyor. J. S. EATON, County Clerk. dw-c-7-5


F. E. DOWNS.

The hot weather is approaching rapidly, and it will not be long until spring or summer underwear will be in demand. Of course in purchasing what you need for the summer you want to buy the best goods for the lowest possible price. In order that you may be suited as to the goods, and absolutely satisfied with the price, I have supplied myself with a full stock of men's and boys' underwear, which I will warrant to give complete satisfaction, and which I offer at prices that cannot be beat. Those nice spring suits, which only came a short time ago, are going rapidly, and if you are in need of one you must come and purchase at once. I have also all the latest styles in spring hats, ties, gloves, etc.

F. E. DOWNS.

dwa-1-1y

"Its mission it not to answer any question of the intellect to please the fancy or content the artistic faculty, but to make righteous use of the element of horror; and in this the book is unparalleled."—GEORGE MACDONALD.

I.

LETTERS FROM HELL.

A startling and thrilling book with introduction by GEORGE MACDONALD.

12mo. 69 pp. $1.00.

This book was originally published in Denmark. In Germany it appeared very recently in a somewhat modified form, and has there aroused almost unparalleled interest, running through upward of twelve editions in the course of a year. The present English version is made from this German version, the translator faithfully following the author's powerful conceptions."

Chicago Inter-Ocean: "A remarkable writing in the vividness of its pictures and descriptions."

Evening Telegram, N. Y.: "Powerful and original no one will deny. Mr. MacDonald is earnest and sincere."

Zion's Herald, Boston: "The hell of this volume is terrible enough to drive any unsaved man to the Son of Man, who alone can take away the sins of the world."

II.

LETTERS FROM HEAVEN.

A companion volume to the above.

12mo. Price, $1.00.

*Translated from the fourth German Edition.*

Letters supposed to be written by a mother in Heaven to her son on earth.

Christian Intelligencer, N. Y.: "It aims to obtain such a conception of the life in Heaven as may serve to quicken and aid the soul in its endeavor to realize the ideal of the earthly life."

Scotsman, Edinburgh: "The style is accomplished, the pictures are beautifully drawn, and the sympathy is genuinely tender."

These two books together for $1.75.

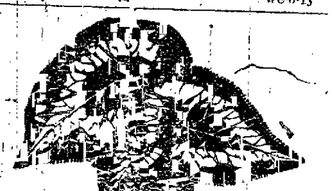
*Mention this Paper* Address,

FUNK & WAGNALLS,
18 and 20 Astor Place, New York.

THE BUYERS' GUIDE is issued March and Sept., each year. It is an encyclopedia of useful information for all who purchase the luxuries or the necessities of life. We can clothe you and furnish you with all the necessary and unnecessary appliances to ride, walk, dance, sleep, eat, fish, hunt work, go to church, or stay at home, and in various sizes, styles and quantities. Just figure out what is required to do all these things for a year, and you can make a fair estimate of the value of the BUYERS' GUIDE, which will be sent upon receipt of 10 cents to pay postage,

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.
Lake Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

we-3-1y



Roses, Flowering Shrubbery, Ornamental and Shade Trees, Small Fruits Seeds, etc

Orders for Floral Designs, Bouquets and Baskets filled on short notice for Parties, Weddings and Funerals. Sweet Potato and other vegetable plants in their season. PRICE LIST FREE.

SAWYER & YOSTER,
Lincoln, Nebraska.

w-d-21-2m

E. B. BEES & SON,
Dealers in
HARDWARE.
Stoves, Tinware,
Iron, Steel, Nails,
WAGONS & CARRIAGES.
Champion front and rear cut mowers.
Champion self rakes and droppers.
Osborne steel frame harvesters and binders.
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Guaranteed not to leave the Tower as long as Tower stands. Write us for circular and prices.
7 SOUTH TEJON STREET,
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.
we-16-

[illegible] & MOORE,
Manufacturers of and Dealers in
[illegible]
SHINGLES,
SASH, DOORS and BLINDS
Yards and Mill, near D. & N. O. Depot, Colorado Springs

MIDLAND SALOON,
Colorado City, Colo.
VINCENT ROSMAN,
w-c-19-tf Proprietor.

C. FIELDS,
[illegible]
ROOM 6 in the Robertson block, opposite the Gazette Office. Special attention given to matters in the United States Land Office.
w-d-21-1m*


### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT LEADVILLE, COLO., April 16th, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, that he intends to commute same to a cash entry, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of County court of El Paso county, Colorado, at Colorado Springs, Colo., on May 21st, 1888, viz: George W. Reeser, H. E. No. 515, for the w half se qr, ne qr se qr and se qr ne qr sec 12, tp 13 s r 71 w. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: James Walker, Bion Wilcox, F. G. House, and Jerome Winchell; all of Florissant P. O., El Paso Co., Colo.

Also the following named settler, who will make his final proof before the clerk of the County Court of El Paso County, Colorado, at Colorado Springs, Colorado, on the 23d day of May, 1888, at 9 o'clock a. m., viz: Robert D. Smith, D. S., No. 3,676, for the s half ne qr, and n half se qr, sec 11, tp 14 s r 71 w. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Malcom C. Roysden, Samuel H. Long, George Post, and James S. Hampton; all of Florissant P. O., El Paso Co., Colo.

wd-14-6 H. R. PENDERY, Register.

### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO., March 15, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Pueblo, Colorado, on May 7th, 1888, viz: Martin V. Setzer, Pre. Comp. ion D. S., No. 1,165 for the se qr, sec. 30, tp 14 s r 64 w. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Fred Buell, John Bickerton, W. L. Cross, A. L. Amend, all of Franceville, Colo.

we-24-6 WM. BAYARD, Register.

### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO., March 27, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. land office at Pueblo, Colo., on May 25, 1888, viz: Carrie C. Heston, Pre. D. S. No. 8,719, for the n half sw qr, sw qr sw qr sec 3 and nw qr nw qr sec 10, tp 15 s, r 67 w. She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: James Hull, S. G. C. Hull, Wm. F. Dixon, Catherine Dixon, all of Colorado Springs, Colo., required by commissioner's letter "G" of March 1, 1888.

And you, John Hopkins, who made Pre. D. S. No. 13,120 for part of this land are hereby specially notified to show cause on or before date of proof why said Carrie C. Heston should not be allowed to make proof and cash payment for said land.

wd-7-6 WM. BAYARD, Register.

### SALE OF SCHOOL LANDS.

Notice is hereby given that I will sell, at public auction, to the highest responsible bidder, on the 16th day of May, 1888, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the office of the State Board of Land Commissioners, Denver, Colo., the following described lands, viz:

160 acres—nw qr section 16, township 11 south, range 67 west 6 p. m.; minimum price per acre, $3.50; value of improvements, $125.00.

80 acres—w half of ne qr section 16, township 11 south, range 67 west 6 p. m.; minimum price per acre, $3.50; value of improvements, $93.75.

40 acres—se qr of se qr section 16, township 11 south, range 67 west 6 p. m.; minimum price per acre, $3.50; value of improvements, $93.75.

80 acres—w half of se qr section 16, township 11 south, range 67 west 6 p. m.; minimum price per acre, $3.50; value of improvements, $32.50.

40 acres—ne qr of sw qr section 16, township 11 south, range 67 west 6 p. m.; minimum price per acre, $3.50; value of improvements, none.

No land will be sold at less than the minimum price per acre, as given above. The parcels will be sold in the above order.

TERMS—Timbered lands, cash at sale; other lands, 30 per cent. cash at sale—balance in seven equal annual payments, with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum. If the purchaser does not own the improvements, he must pay for the same at sale. Purchaser will execute bond, as provided in Section 28, Act of April 2, 1887. Purchasers must be citizens of the United States, or persons who have declared their intention of becoming such.

A. SAGENDORF, Register State Board of Land Commissioners.

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### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO., March 5, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Pueblo, Colo., on April 21, 1888, viz: Frederick P. Buck, E. E. No. 3936 for the nw qr sec 30, tp 14 s r 64 w. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: John Bickerton, M. V. Setzer, Al Amend, L. E. Weaver, all of Franceville, Colo.

wc-10-6 WM BAYARD, Register.

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